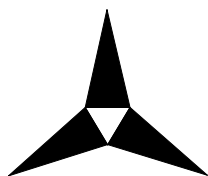
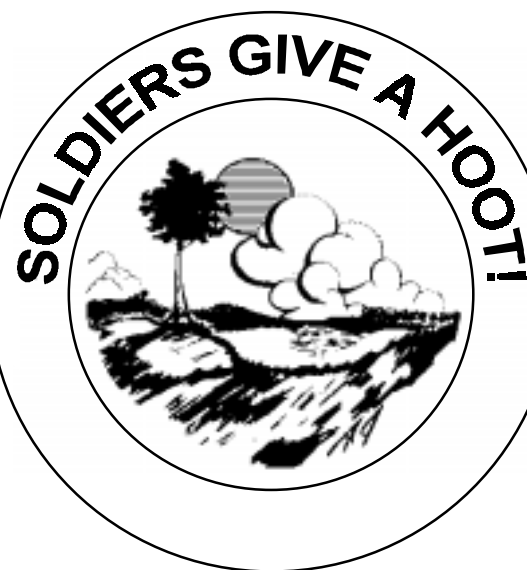


III CORPS & FH REG 420-2

FACILITIES ENGINEERING

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



HEADQUARTERS
III CORPS AND FORT HOOD

1 AUGUST 1997

Facilities Engineering
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORY. This regulation supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-2, 1 May 1993.

SUMMARY. This regulation prescribes policies, assigns responsibilities, and establishes procedures for protection of the environment, preservation of natural resources, and hazardous material (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) management.

APPLICABILITY. This regulation applies to units and activities assigned, attached, or conducting training, or residing on Fort Hood as tenants; contractor activities and leases located within the limits of the Fort Hood military reservation; persons residing, visiting, or working within the limits of the Fort Hood Military Reservation; and persons residing in family housing. During mobilization, this regulation remains in effect.

SUPPLEMENTATION. Local supplementation of this regulation is prohibited, except upon approval of AFZF-PW. Forward one copy of each supplement to AFZF-PW-ENV.

CHANGES. Changes to this regulation are not official unless authenticated by the Directorate of Information Management (DOIM). Changes are issued when regulation or policy changes dictate.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS. The proponent of this regulation is the Director of Public Works (DPW). Users may send comments and suggested improvements to the Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood, ATTN: AFZF-PW, Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5000.

REQUIREMENTS IMPACTING ON UNIT COMMANDERS. The requirements impacting on unit

commanders are found in chapters 2, 9, and 10, paragraphs 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 3-3b, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 5-1a, 5-1b, 5-2b, 5-4a(5), 5-7a(4), 6-3b, 6-4, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-17, 7-3c, 8-4, 10-2b, appendix C and tables 1-1, 4-1 and 5-1.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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LTC, SC
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DISTRIBUTION:
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Chapter 1

General

1-1. Summary. This regulation prescribes policies, assigns responsibilities, and establishes procedures for protection of the environment, preservation of natural resources, and hazardous material (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) management.

a. Environmental laws influence every facet of our society from the harvesting and use of natural resources to the final disposal of wastes. In this regard, Fort Hood is no different from its civilian counterparts. Similar to private institutions and citizens throughout the United States of America, Fort Hood must implement and enforce state and federal environmental regulations. Environmental laws and regulations, including this publication, are dynamic policies and procedures that are constantly evolving as a result of the latest discoveries and development of new technologies. Expect environmental laws and regulations to remain in constant change. This regulation is the general plan for implementing state and federal environmental regulations at Fort Hood. Occasionally, the information in this publication may change and require urgent implementation of new procedures before distribution of written changes. Whenever required, this headquarters will provide the appropriate guidance pertinent to significant changes in environmental policy and procedures, using the most appropriate media.

b. A relationship exists between mission and environmental compliance. The fundamental mission of Fort Hood is to prepare soldiers, leaders, and organizations for prompt deployment and successful sustained combat. To that end, consider that the primary use of land encompassing this installation shall be for training United States forces. In contrast, our collective environmental compliance is necessary to preserve the land with its natural resources according to state and federal requirements. Keep in mind that this land belongs to the people of the United States of America. As users of this land, we must exercise stewardship in every action taken within this valuable piece of real property.

c. Considering the foregoing, be cautious when interpreting and implementing the provisions of this regulation. Refrain from treating mission and environmental compliance as adversary requirements that during the course of normal operation will compete for time, funds, and level of priority. We must do this simultaneously as the standard way in which we do every task. Avoid the end-of-the-pipe mentality. Think in terms of system and process. Narrow interpretations of mission concepts could unjustifiably lead to disregard for environmental and socioeconomic considerations. Likewise, implementing environmental compliance without regard to the objectives promotes overreactions

that hamper the mission. Environmental compliance is not another task. Environmental protection is part of the mission. Consider environmental requirements during planning and execution of every operation. In summary, we protect what we defend.

1-2. References. Appendix A lists required and related references.

1-3. Abbreviations And Terms. Abbreviations and terms are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities.

a. The post commander or designated representative:

(1) Establishes an organizational structure to plan, execute, and manage environmental programs.

(2) Plans and executes an environmental program, based on AR 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement), AR 200-2 (Environmental Effects of Army Action), AR 200-3 (National Resources, Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management), and this regulation to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.

(3) Cooperates with state and local authorities in the planning and execution of projects and activities required of Fort Hood for compliance with applicable federal, state, and regional environmental protection standards.

(4) Integrates environmental protection activities and programs, to the fullest extent possible, into the planning and execution of the command basic mission.

(5) Reports, as required, to higher commanders on the progress and effectiveness of environmental projects and activities aimed to detect, quantify, and mitigate pollution sources according to public laws (see table 1-1).

b. Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

(1) DPW is the designated representative of the post commander in matters relating to the environment.

(2) DPW reviews technical and administrative matters pertaining to this regulation.

c. The commander, Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC), funds and administers medical infectious waste disposal contracts.

d. Others are assigned responsibility throughout this regulation.

1-5. Standing Operating Procedures (SOP). Compile SOPs required throughout this regulation as one document or add as an appendix to other SOPs.

1-6. Punitive Provisions. For persons subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), paragraphs 3-4, 4-3, 4-6,

4-7a, 5-1a, 5-1b, 5-4a(5), 7-2a, 8-2b and 9-1 of this regulation provide legal basis for action under Article 92, UCMJ (Violation of Lawful General Regulation).

1-7. Exclusions. This regulation does not alter the provisions of AR 40-13 (Medical Support--Nuclear Chemical Accidents and Incidents), AR 50-6 (Chemical

Surety Program), AR 360-5 (Army Public Affairs), AR 385-40 (Accident Reporting and Records), or procedures in the III Corps and Fort Hood Nuclear Chemical Accident Incident Control Plan. This regulation makes no provisions for radioactive incidents described in TM 3-261 (Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material).

Table 1-1. Summary of Laws

NAME OF LAW	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (includes NPDES Permits) 33 USC 1251-1386	Willful or negligent violations of sections 301 (Effluent Limitation), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 306 (National Standards of Performance) and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards)	A fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violations or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both for 1st offense and up to \$50,000 per day of violation and 2 years in prison for subsequent violation.
Section 311 -- Clean Water Act, Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability, 33 USC 1321(b)(5)	Failure to notify of a discharge Discharge by willful negligence or willful misconduct	Up to \$10,000, 5 year imprisonment, or both. Up to \$250,000.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), 42 USC 6901-6991h	Hazardous Waste Subsection -- Knowingly transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste without permit	Normal fine up to \$50,000 per day of violation, imprisonment not to exceed 2 year, or both.
Clean Air Amendments of 1977, 42 USC 7401-7671	Enforcement is normally through the State and its enforcement orders.	Up to \$25,000 per day of violation, imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.
Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 USC 300	Willful violation of standards	Up to \$5,000 for each day of violation, 3 year imprisonment or both.
Federal Environmental, Pesticide Control Act of 1972, 7 USC 1361	Any provision of the Act	Up to \$25,000 fine, 1 year imprisonment.
Endangered Species Act, 16 USC 1531-44	Any violation of the Act	Up to \$50,000 fine 1 year imprisonment.
Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 USC 470	Excavation and removal of archeological resources from federal lands	Up to \$20,000, imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (Superfund), 42 USC 9601-9675	Failure to comply with notice	Up to \$10,000 for each day of violation, imprisonment for not more than 3 year, or both.
Texas Clean Air Act: Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-5	Emission of air contaminant	Up to \$50,000 for each day of violation, 3 year imprisonment.
Texas Water Quality Act: Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Water Code, Section 26.2121	Unauthorized discharges Discharge of oil	Up to \$10,000, 1 year imprisonment. Up to \$25,000, 1 year imprisonment.
Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 92	Violation of this regulation	Maximum: 2 years confinement, reduction to private, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, dishonorable discharge.
Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992, 42 USC 6961	Any violation of the Act	Penalty depends on related statutes.
Federal Compliance with Right-to-know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements, Executive Order 12856, 42 USC 11001-11050	Any violation of the Act	Up to \$25,000 for each day of violation.

Chapter 2 Environmental Documentation

2-1. Summary. This chapter establishes responsibilities and local procedures for the preparation, review, and approval of environmental impact statements (EIS), environmental assessments (EA), and records of environmental consideration (REC). Consult AR 200-2 for technical information and to understand the applicability of:

- a. National Environmental Policy Act.
- b. Requirements for environmental records and documents.
- c. Categorical exclusions.
- d. Actions and conditions that require environmental documentation.
- e. Public involvement.

2-2. Responsibilities.

- a. The Post Commander is the approving authority for EISs.
- b. The Chief of Staff is the approving authority for EAs of actions implemented off post.
- c. The Garrison Commander is the approving authority for EAs of actions implemented on post.
- d. The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) reviews proposed environmental documentation.
- e. DPW:
 - (1) Executes RECs.
 - (2) Assists the proponent in the preparation of and reviews environmental documentation.
 - (3) Maintains record copies of environmental documentation.
- f. The proponent (commander, principal staff leader, director, contractor, civilian supervisor, or leader of tenant organization):
 - (1) Prepares environmental documentation as required. Provides necessary information to develop environmentally compatible concepts of implementation and practicable alternatives to the proposed action.
 - (2) Considers each environmental value that can be positively or negatively affected through implementation of the proposed action during planning.

2-3. Procedures.

a. Prepare environmental documentation early enough so that it can contribute to the decision making process. See AR 200-2 for listings of actions that require environmental documentation. Do not use EAs to rationalize decisions already made or actions already taken.

b. Meet with DPW, Environmental Division, building 4219, as early as the planning process may permit, but not less than 3 months prior to the date of decision.

c. DPW prepares environmental documentation using the proponent's input. The proponent signs the cover page shown in figure 2-1 before submitting the document to the approving authority.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD FORT HOOD, TEXAS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE (PROPOSED ACTION) DATE PREPARED	
PREPARED BY: (Signature block)	TECHNICAL REVIEW: (Signature block)
PROPONENT: (Signature block)	LEGAL REVIEW: (Signature block)
APPROVED BY: (Signature block)	

Figure 2-1. Format for the cover page of an EA

d. The approving authority approves or disapproves EAs at least 45 days prior to the date in which the final decision must be made. This period is intended to allow announcement and consideration of public comments.

Chapter 3 Air Quality

3-1. Summary. This chapter provides procedures for controlling air emissions. These provisions do not exempt

individuals and organizations from compliance with fire, health, and safety regulations.

3-2. Open Burning. Coordinate outdoor fires with DPW, using DA Form 4283 (Facilities Engineering Work Request), at least 30 days before proposed burns. Get approval, guidance, and required support from DPW before the burn. This requirement is not applicable to fires used for noncommercial food preparation.

a. Do not burn oils, asphaltic materials, natural or synthetic rubber, automotive tires, or other materials that may produce high concentrations and volumes of smoke. Burn excess artillery propellant charges at the firing points immediately following firing missions.

b. Do not burn medical infectious waste. Coordinate with MEDDAC to incinerate this type of waste at permitted incinerators. MEDDAC must fund and contract disposal services if incinerators are not available, if permitted. This requirement applies to hospital, clinics, aid stations, and temporary or field medical facilities.

c. Dispose of solid wastes according to chapters 5, 6 and 7. Do not burn wastes such as rubbish, lumber, vegetation clippings, leaves, tree prunings, and so forth. This prohibition does not apply to the sanitation contractor for operation of disposal facilities permitted or coordinated through state agencies.

d. Do not burn acetate or other plastics. Coordinate with the III Corps Headquarters Command, S2, for destruction of plastic items containing classified information. The Recycle Center accepts most unwanted plastic items.

3-3. Spray Painting. The requirements of this paragraph are applicable to spray painting operations where the nominal size of paint containers is 1 gallon or larger. Do not use this container size stipulation to circumvent the intent of this paragraph. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission sanctions painting operations using spray guns. Refer to Air Quality Permit No. 24538, or the Standard Exemptions List promulgated in state regulations. DPW applies for and gets permits under provisions of the Clean Air Act and implementing Texas and federal regulations. Some spray booths and other painting operations may be exempt from permit requirements if one or more standard exemptions apply. When a proposed painting operation is subject to a standard exemption, DPW must coordinate the intent to carry out such action with state regulators.

a. Spraying chemical agent resistant coating (CARC) is authorized in permitted or exempted booths where air emissions are exhausted through filtering systems having an efficiency rating of at least 99.9 percent to capture

particulate matter. To achieve the minimum required performance of 99.9 percent efficiency using multiple layers of filtering media, use at least two layers, rated no lower than 97 percent each.

b. To ensure compliance with state air quality standards, request (on a case-by-case basis) the appropriate permit or exemption documents for proposed painting operations. Address requests to DPW, Environmental Management Branch. Include original documents such as user manuals, material safety data sheet (MSDS), filters data, and so forth. DPW will make copies as needed and return originals to the requester. Do not implement painting operations until DPW provides legal documentation to authorize spray painting under premises of a facility permit or at least one standard exemption. Coordinate safety and health requirements through the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS) G1. Requests for legal authorization to spray paint include at least the following documents and written explanations:

(1) Facility description. Give building number, room number, or other specific directions explaining the exact location of the proposed spray painting operation. Describe the structure or area.

(2) Proposed inventory. List the national stock number (NSN) or manufacturer part number and the nomenclature of every fluid substance (paints, primers, thinners, solvents, and cleaners) intended for use in the proposed painting operation. Include paint or reducer mixing ratios, plus type and amount of thinner recommended by manufacturer. The product label and MSDS generally provide this information.

(3) Methods of application. State each application method, number of spray guns, and furnish the original user manual or other documents stating performance specifications. Federal and state air quality regulations require employment of the best available technology; therefore paint booths must use high volume, low pressure spray guns only.

(4) Rate of application. Define the maximum quantity of each paint to be sprayed per hour, per day, per week, per year, and where relevant, give the schedule. For example, "8010-01-229-PINK is sprayed Tuesday and Friday during the 0700-1600 shift for 3 consecutive hours at a rate of .20 gallons per hour."

(5) Personnel. Explain the composition of each painting crew, number of hours per shift, number of shifts per week, and the tentative schedule.

(6) Waste disposition and recyclables. Outline procedures for management of used products and

HAZWASTE disposition according to paragraphs 5-6, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, and 6-10 of this regulation.

(7) Production. Quantify the projected pieces to be painted per day and the expected maximum quantity of each paint to be sprayed onto each piece.

(8) Exhaust filters data. Give sources of supply, filter configuration, projected frequency of replacement, and performance documentation of filter media. Obtain this information through the manufacturer or supplier without making contract commitments or obligating funds.

c. Considering calculated emissions and evaluation of the conditions addressed above, DPW issues copies of permits, certificates, memoranda and other related documents to specify the legal operational parameters allowed by state regulations for specific painting operations.

(1) Documents that provide legal authority to operate a specific spray painting operation are not transferable. Coordination of standard exemptions for a one-time event expires upon completion of the specific action. Changes in process, methods, paint materials, or location voids legal authority documents unless the user coordinates an amendment beforehand. Coordinate amendments to spray painting permits or standard exemptions with DPW as stated in paragraph 3-3b.

(2) Personnel working or supervising authorized painting operations will be knowledgeable on the factors in respective air quality documents.

(3) Painting operations must comply with factors in respective authorizing documents.

d. Records and data transfers. Operators of spray booths maintain the following records on hard copy and electronic media as indicated below. Maintain hard copies at the spray booth. Electronic media can be located elsewhere. Most paper documents are duplicates of electronic files. Keep both the hard copy and electronic media on file for the period including 3 years immediately preceding the current date, unless otherwise specified in this chapter. On demand, make these documents available to federal, state or army regulators and inspectors having regulatory jurisdiction. These provisions also apply to spray booths removed from service permanently or temporarily.

(1) Provide an indexed hard copy file of MSDSs corresponding to every product used during the last 2 years of operation. Make this record available to painters and their leaders during the entire work shift. Keep an exact duplicate of this data at a location other than the spray booth. This precautionary measure expedites the accurate

replacement of the entire file should restoration become necessary for whatever reason. Provide a paper copy of the appropriate MSDS to DPW, Environmental Management Branch each time a new product or chemical formula is introduced into the spray painting operation.

(2) Document coatings applied with paint brushes, rollers or spray cans using the format in figure 3-1, page 8. Keep a hard copy of this data on file at the spray booth and maintain on diskette. Send to the DPW, Environmental Management Branch, through email, or bring the data on a floppy disk to the Environmental Management Branch not later than the 5th day of each month.

(3) List every fluid currently used in the spray painting operation using the format in figure 3-2, page 8. Maintain data on a disk and keep a hard copy on file at the spray booth. Send to the DPW, Environmental Management Branch, through email, or bring the data on a floppy disk to the Environmental Management Branch not later than the 5th day of each month.

(4) Maintain the Daily Surface Coating Emission Record and Monthly Surface Coating Emission Record using Microsoft® Excel Version 5.0 templates and workbooks provided through DPW, Environmental Management Branch. Do not edit templates since this could make programmed calculations incompatible with the workbooks on file at DPW. Keep hard copies on file at the spray booth. Send these records not later than the 5th day of each month to DPW, Environmental Management Branch, using electronic mail, or bring the data on a floppy disk to the DPW Environmental Management Branch.

(5) Prominently display a copy of the current Air Quality Permit or the Standard Exception document within spray booths. Have the legal authority documents reasonably available during one-time painting operations.

e. Training requirements for spray painting operations may vary from one operation to another. Specific training needs depend on equipment, facilities, and materials used at each site. Under certain circumstances the using organization may have to contract manufacturers or specialized personnel to provide instruction pertaining to special equipment. Despite the foregoing, training requisites for waste management and record keeping are the same. DPW, Environmental Management Branch, provides this training for managers and leaders of painting operations upon request. Painters and other subordinates get their training through on-the-job training and as provided in paragraph 6-8.

3-4. Stratospheric Ozone Protection. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) such as halons and freons are ozone depleting pollutants. Willful release of these controlled

COATINGS APPLIED WITH OTHER THAN SPRAY GUN							BUILDING NUMBER
Date	Application ✓ Brush ✓ Roller ✓ Spray can			Container Size	Coating Material	NSN or Part Number	Total VOC Stated on Product Label

Figure 3-1. Format for coatings applied with other than spray gun

INVENTORY OF SURFACE COATING MATERIALS CURRENTLY IN USE					BUILDING NUMBER
Newly Introduced ✓ Yes ✓ No		Container Size	Coating Material	NSN or Part Number	Total VOC Stated on Product Label

Figure 3-2. Format for inventory of coating materials

substances into the atmosphere is unlawful. Violators not subject to UCMJ are prosecuted for release of lawful disposition of recovered CFCs.

operation of field laundry, shower, or water supply points, complete the training objective without significantly damaging the environment.

Chapter 4

Environmental Constraints On Training

4-1. Summary. This chapter provides environmental procedures applicable to field training exercises, testing, and other actions that affect field areas and natural resources. Execute field training in a manner that least endangers the environment while completing the training objectives.

4-2. Laundry, Shower, And Water Supply Points. DPW, Natural Resources Branch, manages the fish impoundments listed in table 4-1, page 9. Before issuing an operation order or tasking for operations that demand large volumes of water, coordinate with DPW, Natural Resources Branch. If training includes the

Table 4-1. Fish Impoundments Off-Limits for Training

COORDINATE	LAKES AND PONDS
PV238462	Airfield Lake*
PV125358	Bratcher Lake
PV083462	Copperas Cove No. 3
PV123406	Crossville Lake
PV128605	Eister Lake
PV275478	Engineer Lake
PV125364	Gray Lake
PV326452	Heiner Lake
PV318479	Larned Lake*
PV366448	Nolan Lake*
PV070516	Starnes No. 1
PV197467	Cantonment A
PV204467	Cantonment B
PV296493	12C
PV083418	22A
PV102349	25A
PV113442	30A
PV068458	31C
PV109549	36G
PV118613	43D
PV170619	44E
PV139597	44G
PV181718	52A
PV149683	53A
PV193705	53G
PV143495	90A
*The outfall at Airfield, Larned, and Nolan lakes may be water sources during training.	

a. Water levels in lakes and ponds is crucial to fish and wildlife habitats. Low water diminishes space for aquatic life movement. This condition increases suspended solids and affects biological oxygen demand. Insufficient water makes it difficult for aquatic life to breathe and wild animals to get adequate quality and quantity of drinking water. Operation of field laundry, shower, or water supply points in certain water sources may cause fish kills and fatal health hazards to wild animals. This constant threat becomes critical from late spring to early fall.

b. Do not allow sludge generated at water purification points to enter water source. Deposit and abandon sludge on naturally flat ground. Thus, locate water purification points on sites that allow for drying of sludge on level ground.

c. Do not operate or position vehicles and motorized equipment on dams or dikes.

4-3. Plants And Animals. Do not destroy plants and animals in violation of game and wildlife laws. Do not cut trees, whether alive or dead without the approval of the DPW, Natural Resources Branch. Do not completely clear underbrush in command posts, bivouac, or field dining areas. This is detrimental to the environment because it depletes wildlife foods, disrupts natural wildlife habitat, nesting, breeding, foraging, and contributes to soil erosion and siltation. Hunters and fishers will consult local fish and game laws, and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-25 (Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation).

4-4. Soil Erosion And Stream Siltation.

a. Operate vehicles on existing roads and trails to the maximum extent possible. Avoid arbitrary off-road short cuts and limit cross-country travel to that which is necessary for accomplishment of planned mission essential task list training. Establish new trails only when coordinated with DPW, using FHT Form 420-X10 (Coordination for Land Excavation) according to chapter 9.

b. Do not wash vehicles and equipment at ponds or streams. Wash vehicles at established vehicle washracks and tank wash facilities. Cross streams at authorized bridges or fording sites. Field washing of vehicles and randomly crossing streams stirs up silt and detrimentally affects aquatic life.

4-5. Latrines.

a. Permanent chemical latrines are positioned to support frequently used training areas.

b. Procure portable chemical latrine services through the Directorate of Contracting (DOC) as local purchase requests. Obtain funding authorization from III Corps ACofS, G3, DPTM, Resource Management. If permanent latrines are not available and portable facilities have not been authorized, use field latrines according to FM 21-10 (Field Hygiene and Sanitation), appendix A.

4-6. Police And Disposal Of Solid Waste. Police training and maneuver areas, including bivouac, food service, maintenance, and headquarters areas during use. Do not abandon, burn, or bury garbage or other waste in training areas. Collect waste and transport it to dumpsters or directly to the Fort Hood Sanitary Landfill at coordinate PV115477. Persons not subject to UCMJ are prosecuted for dumping trash and other solid waste in violation of 18 USC 13 (Assimilative Crimes Act) and Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-9a.

4-7. Fuels, Oils, And Other Liquids.

a. Intentional spillage of fuels, used oil, or other pollutants is prohibited. Personnel not subject to the UCMJ are prosecuted for unauthorized discharges in violation of 18 USC 13, and the Texas Water Quality Act. Leaders will emphasize safe handling of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) during transportation, refueling, and maintenance operations.

b. Disposal of liquids in a manner such as dumping POL on the ground to control dust or pouring it into ditches or sewer systems is prohibited.

c. Collect and transport used oil, off-specifications fuel, hazardous waste, and salvageable materials generated during field training for disposition as prescribed in paragraphs 5-5, 5-6, 6-5 and 6-10.

4-8. Liquid Wastes. Discharging liquid wastes from field laundries, field showers, and field kitchens into stream beds or drainage ditches is prohibited. Dispose of liquid waste in soakage pits constructed, maintained, and closed according to field sanitation standards in FM 21-10, appendix A.

4-9. Pipelines.

a. **Crude Oil Pipeline.** A crude oil pipeline traverses Fort Hood, entering at coordinate PV357580 and laying straight toward coordinate PV105678. Constructed in 1929, it lies approximately 3 feet underground. As a result of an accident in 1967, reinforcing sleeves were placed around the pipe at several points. The pipeline is "off-limits" to vehicles, except for crossing at established roads and tank trails. It is a safety hazard to violate this provision since the underground line operates at high pressure and carries a flammable material. The pipeline is marked every 100 meters with a sign warning against unauthorized crossing and directions to the nearest crossing sites. Crossing sites are clearly marked. Authorized crossing points according to the Fort Hood Military Installation Map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM, are listed in table 4-2.

b. **Natural Gas Pipeline.** An underground natural gas pipeline enters at coordinate PV388422 and lays in and out of the south reservation boundary toward coordinate PV283440. It is off-limits to vehicles and there are no approved crossings.

Table 4-2. Authorized Pipeline Crossing Points

WEST OF RANGE AREA	INSIDE RANGE AREA	EAST OF RANGE AREA
PV105678 PV145663 PV115674 PV153659 PV121671 PV159657 PV128669 PV161656 PV133667 PV179649 PV135666	PV184647 PV233629 PV199642 PV245624 PV216635 PV246623 PV225631	PV257619 PV313597 PV267615 PV319595 PV274612 PV320595 PV287607 PV327591 PV298603 PV335588 PV301601 PV348583 PV306599

4-10. Fires. Fire has a tremendous impact on the environment. Leaders must ensure that precautions are taken to preclude fires and to promptly extinguish them. Fires should not be started intentionally without coordination with DPW according to paragraph 3-2. See III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1 (Fire Regulations), chapters 5 through 7, for guidance on fire prevention in the field and fire prevention involving field equipment.

4-11. Maneuver Damage. Repair maneuver damage according to provisions in III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 (Fort Hood Range Operations, Procedures and Policies). Use FHT Form 350-X27 for reporting to Range Division damages that cannot be repaired with unit resources. Coordinate with DPW to get materials such as seeds, fertilizers and other resources.

4-12. Nuclear, Biological, And Chemical (NBC) Training.

a. Handle and store NBC equipment and supplies according to publications that establish the specific procedures or techniques associated with a given item. Follow safety guidelines prescribed in the appropriate material safety data sheet (MSDSs). Certain materials require no peculiar handling and storage procedures. For example, store fogoil as a common petroleum packaged product according to provisions in paragraph 6-6b this regulation, III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP), page B-16, and guidance in FM 10-69 (Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations), chapter 15. Manage NBC HAZMATs according to chapter 6, and the appropriate MSDSs.

b. Conduct smoke operations according to Army doctrine and in compliance with paragraph 3-2. Do not allow smoke concentrations to become a nuisance to the general public.

(1) Do not generate smoke to produce a fog, haze or screen that will extend beyond post boundaries.

(2) Do not use hexachlorethane-zinc (HC) smoke or pyrotechnics within 500 meters of unprotected personnel, livestock, buildings, roads, or post boundaries

c. Decontamination operations shall not contribute to environmental pollution. During training, do not use actual decontaminating agents. Achieve the training objectives through simulation. To simulate use of decontaminating agents during chemical decontamination training, use water or suitable inert materials.

d. Do not simulate chemical or biological warfare except when the materials used for those simulations are inert or non-polluting.

e. Do not use riot control agents (CS) within 1,000 meters of unprotected personnel, livestock, streams, lakes and ponds, buildings, roads, or post boundaries.

Chapter 5

Pollution prevention

5-1. Summary. This chapter provides policy and procedures to prevent, control, and clean up accidental or intentional spills of petroleum products or hazardous substances. These provisions include assignment of responsibilities and establish contingencies, requirements for waste management, and procedures for collecting recyclable used products. This chapter supports the State of Texas Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Contingency Plan, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region VI Contingency Plan, and AR 200-1. DPW reviews and evaluates this chapter and supporting plans at least once every 3 years or after a discharge greater than 1,000 US gallons of oil into navigable waters in a single event, or 2 spill events within any 12-month period.

a. Willful discharge of petroleum products or hazardous substances onto the ground or into surface waters is punishable under provisions of state and federal laws and the UCMJ (see table 1-1).

b. Persons in charge of facilities or functions knowing of an oil or hazardous substance discharge will immediately notify the Fire Department. Persons not subject to the UCMJ may be prosecuted under 33 USC 1321(b)(5) for failure to provide notification. Violators

receive sentences according to 18 USC that may result in fines and imprisonment.

5-2. Responsibilities.

a. DPW, or a designated representative, is the Fort Hood On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). For spill prevention and cleanup, the DPW is responsible for the following:

(1) Supervise implementation of the Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) and performance of the Installation Response Team (IRT).

(2) Provide liaison between Fort Hood and state or federal agencies.

(3) Request tasking through ACoFS, G3, DPTM (Operations) as provided in table 5-1, page 13.

(4) Coordinate and supervise the annual IRT contingency training.

(5) Assign appropriate tasks to the IRT.

(6) Procure, maintain, and distribute specialized materials according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10, appendix C. Assist organizations to procure specialized services, supplies, and equipment required to prevent or clean up spills and other pollution.

(7) Identify potential pollution sources (see appendix B, and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10, appendix B) within Fort Hood and provide guidance, training, and assistance to prevent pollution incidents.

(8) Direct routine inspections of potential pollution sources. Instruct competent personnel to visit each potential source of pollution at least annually to estimate compliance with this regulation and request appropriate corrective action. Coordinate and schedule visits in advance, curtailing conflicts with other operations. Undesirable result from water analysis, spills, discharges, environmentally unsafe practices, or similar conditions may warrant unscheduled visits. Perform visits according to this regulation and applicable federal or state regulations. During visits, if a condition outlined in figure 5-1 is noted, record a synopsis of the event and initiate the appropriate corrective action.

(9) Provide environmental training and technical assistance visits to assist organizations in maintaining a competent level of environmental compliance knowledge.

b. Commanders and activity chiefs:

(1) Appoint an environmental coordinator (EC) and as many assistants as necessary to administer an

effective environmental program in their organization. EC must complete the environmental management course (EMC) before appointment. The EC reports directly to the commander and has sufficient rank and authority to direct environmental actions of subordinate organizations. The best candidates for EC are executive officers.

(2) Inspect and direct subordinates to inspect areas where pollution is a potential factor. Document inspections according to paragraph 5-2c(9) and 6-6.

(3) Provide environmental awareness and HAZWASTE management training for their personnel according to paragraph 6-8 and appendix C.

(4) Request assistance from DPW in matters pertaining to this regulation and other environmental compliance issues.

(5) Procure sufficient pollution prevention supplies and equipment in a timely manner. A lack of resources does not justify violating environmental protection laws.

c. Environmental coordinators and their assistants:

(1) Manage HAZMAT/HAZWASTE operations.

(2) Administer their organization's environmental program.

(3) Advise commanders on matters related to environmental compliance and implementation of this regulation.

(4) Periodically inspect potential pollution sources according to this regulation and other related publications. Request, coordinate, program, or direct corrective action.

(5) Monitor fuel and oil storage facilities for compliance with spill prevention procedures according to this regulation and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10.

(6) Provide environmental or HAZWASTE training for their organizations according to appendix C.

(7) Maintain reference publications on environmental technical information.

(8) Publicize policies and procedures to assure an efficient environmental program.

(9) Document HAZWASTE inspections and environmental training according to paragraphs 6-5, 6-6 and 6-8.

(10) Inventory HAZMAT monthly, including products used or stored at every activity, facility, or

operation throughout the organization. Store the data using the Microsoft® Access Version 2.0 templates as provided through DPW, Environmental Management Branch. Do not edit the templates. Tampering with templates makes them incompatible with related database forms on file at DPW. Avoid using other incompatible templates, formats or software. Send the inventory through the EC at the next higher level of organization. Otherwise, follow commanders' directives pertaining to data transmittal. Major subordinate commands (MSCs) and separate organizations forward their consolidated inventory not later than the 5th day of each month to DPW, Environmental Management Branch, using electronic mail, or bring the data on a floppy disk to the Environmental Management Branch. (RCS exempt: 335-15, para 5-2b(2)).

d. MSC commanders provide soldiers and equipment in support of the ISCP as the OSC requests through the ACofS, G3, DPTM (Operations) (see table 5-1).

e. Commander, MEDDAC, provides personnel to survey the potential impacts on human health, resulting from oil and HAZMAT discharges. Gives staff advice and assistance to neutralize, control, and cleanup spillage of ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic substances.

f. The SJA provides legal advice and assistance pertaining to spill events and pollution prevention.

g. The ACofS, G3, DPTM, Corps Operation Center, coordinates intercommand assistance to include acting as the installation response operation center.

h. The Provost Marshal provides security and traffic control at spill sites.

5-3. Spill Prevention Control And Countermeasure Plan (Spccp). III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 is available through the publications warehouse.

5-4. Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP).

a. Response Procedures. Response to spill events is generally organized in five phases. Elements of more than one phase may take place concurrently.

(1) Phase I. Discovery and Notification.

(a) When discovering a discharge or threat for a spill, judge the situation according to criteria in figure 5-1 or FH Poster 420-3 (In Case of A Spill). Notify the Fort Hood fire department of reportable spills, using the fastest means possible. Notification continues according to plan in figure 5-2 and progresses to the lowest organizational level with assets to control the situation. The fire department maintains an on-call roster for notification of incident responders after duty hours.

Report spills to the nearest Fire Department if one or more of the following conditions exist.
<input type="checkbox"/> Spillage of at least 25 gallons of petroleum products
<input type="checkbox"/> Spillage of any hazardous substance
<input type="checkbox"/> Spillage covers more than a 100-square-foot area
<input type="checkbox"/> Spillage is harmful to, or potentially threatens the public health and welfare or the environment
<input type="checkbox"/> Any spill causing a visible sheen on water

Figure 5-1. Spill reporting criteria

(b) DPW performs on-site investigation of reportable spill events and determines corrective action. Upon determination, DPW provides technical assistance to the organization accountable for the source of spill. When necessary, the OSC activates the IRT as provided in table

5-1 and figure 5-2. Treat spill events as emergency situations. Execute cleanup operations at the lowest possible organizational level, taking precautions to complete the remediation expeditiously and effectively. . If the discharger is unknown or unavailable, the OSC coordinates and proceeds with cleanup operations. The OSC notifies MEDDAC, Preventive Medicine Service, when spills enter surface waters or occur within 100 meters of a well or water point.

(c) If pollutants flow off post, into critical water areas, or have the potential to do so, the OSC notifies HQ United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and the EPA Regional Response Team immediately according to figure 5-2. The EPA must concur with any water-pollution control actions taken involving critical water areas.

Table 5-1. Personnel and Equipment for IRT

This table prescribes the basic composition of the IRT. The OSC in coordination with G3/DPTM may add or delete from this listing as the situation may demand. G3/DPTM coordinates tasking of tactical resources. The resources of military units are the prime capability of the IRT. DPW augments the IRT with DPW assets as needed.					
RESOURCES	TACTICAL			DPW	NOTES
	MINOR SPILL	MEDIUM SPILL	MAJOR SPILL		
NCO or DAC supervisor	1	NA	NA	1	1 and 6
Enlisted Soldier	10	NA	NA	NA	1 and 6
Engineer Platoon (Combat)	NA	1	2	NA	2 and 6
Dump Truck	1	3	6	2	3 and 6
Cargo Truck	1	3	6	NA	3 and 6
Backhoe	1	1	1	1	3 and 6
Grader	NA	1	1	1	3 and 6
Dozer	NA	1	1	1	3, 4, and 6
Crane	NA	1	2	1	3, 4, 5, and 6
Front Loader	1	1	1	1	3 and 6
Gradeall	NA	NA	NA	1	3
Boat	1	1	2	NA	3, 4, 5, and 6
Vacuum Pump	NA	NA	NA	1	3
Vac-All	NA	NA	NA	1	3
Fuel Tanker (empty)	1	1	2	NA	2, 3, 5, and 6
Helicopter	1	1	1	NA	2, 3, 5, and 6
Floating Skimmer	NA	NA	NA	2	3 and 4
Firefighter's Truck	NA	NA	NA	As Needed	3
Miscellaneous Materials	NA	NA	NA	As Needed	4
NOTES: 1. MOS immaterial 2. No weapons or NBC equipment. 3. With full crew. 4. Delivered to spill site. 5. OSC prescribes type and capacity. 6. Rations and drinking water for soldiers are provided by their respective units.					

(2) Phase II. Containment and Countermeasures. These are defensive actions initiated as soon as possible after discovery of a discharge.

(a) Table 5-1 lists the resources available to the OSC.

(b) ACoS, G3, DPTM, tasks tactical resources to avoid conflicts with other operations.

(c) The OSC directs construction of berms, dams, fences, or barriers to deter spreading of pollutants.

(3) Phase III. Cleanup and Disposal. This includes mechanical or absorptive removal and chemical or biological treatment remediations as appropriate.

(a) Organizations or contractors controlling the source of spill provide labor, materials and equipment within their means, to cleanup their spill under direction of the OSC.

(b) Begin containment and cleanup as soon as possible.

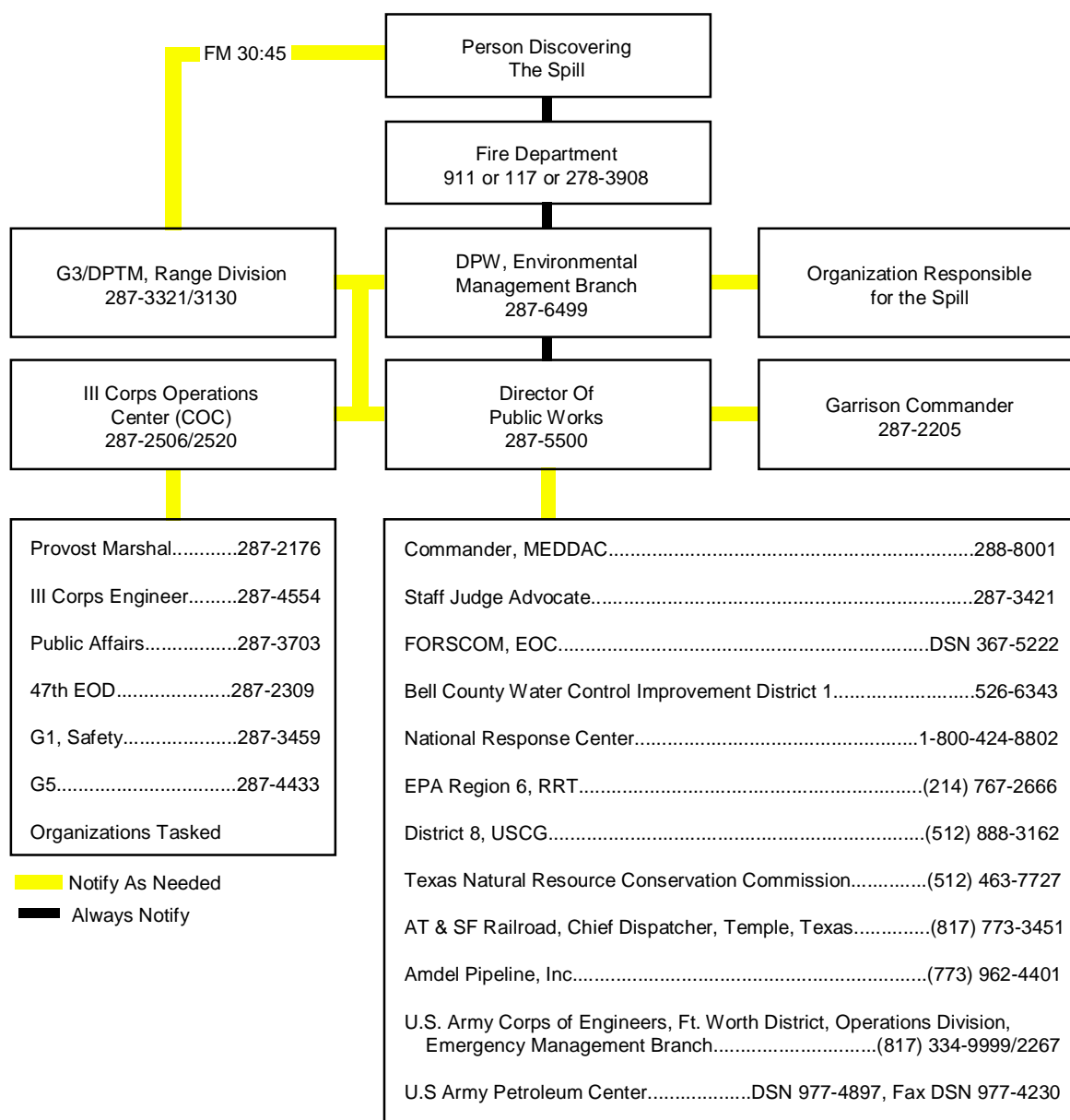


Figure 5-2. Communication and notification plan

(c) Extract pollutants until affected areas are free of pollution. The OSC determines how clean is clean.

(d) Do not wash or allow pollutants to enter underground drainage systems or pipes. Avoid adding water to spilled substance, because to do so increases the amount of waste or spread pollutants over a wider area.

(e) Do not disperse or sink pollutants in lakes, ponds or streams. This is prohibited unless the EPA or state authorities concur.

(f) Restore the recovered pollutants for use whenever possible. The OSC directs the disposition of

recovered pollutants, contaminated soil, used absorbents and related materials

(4) Phase IV. Restoration. Assess damages and restore the site to predischage conditions. Organizations or contractors who spill, are responsible for restoration work, while the OSC is the approving authority.

(5) Phase V. Recovery of Damages and Enforcement. Actions depend on the circumstances surrounding

each case. DPW provides adequate information, photographs, samples, and technical advice to the SJA in support of the Fort Hood legal position in matters related to spills or other environmental incidents. When soldiers violate this regulation or related laws, commanders may

take appropriate administrative or UCMJ action. Civilian violators are referred to federal magistrates, federal courts, state or local authorities, as appropriate and according to the applicable laws and federal regulations.

(6). Reports (RCS exempt: 335-15, para 5-21). The OSC makes the following reports:

(a) Report to FORSCOM EOC (see figure 5-2) spills with potential hazards to the public, significant damage to the environment, or spills that may possibly generate public interest. This report alerts FORSCOM to the possibility of involvement and forestalls alarmist reports from unofficial sources.

(b) Reporting requirements for spills greater than 1,000 gallons of oil or other substances in harmful quantities as defined in 40 CFR 110 are provided in AR 200-1 and 40 CFR 112.4.

(c) Telephonically, report releases of hazardous substances (reportable quantities are defined in CERCLA) to the National Response Center. The EPA determines the need for written reports.

c. Training. DPW conducts an annual training exercise to test the ISCP effectiveness and responsiveness.

5-5. Used Product Reclamation.

a. Although most used products can be recycled, the economic success of recycling used oil, antifreeze, solvents, grease, off-specifications fuels, oil and fuel filters, absorbents, and so forth depends on the quality of the substance. Mixtures are difficult or unsuitable for recycling. Segregate used products of radically different sources or properties. Keep each batch of recyclable materials homogeneous. Do not dispose of used products in unauthorized manners like dumping them on the ground, ditches or sewer systems. When maintaining equipment in training areas or at sites away from normal maintenance facilities, collect recyclables according to this regulation.

b. Individuals assigned to Fort Hood residing in government quarters, barracks, or off post are encouraged to bring their used oil to the Recycle Center; the Automotive Craft Shops; or the main Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) automotive service station.

c. Procedures.

(1) DPW provides used product reclamation points as shown in figure 5-3. Using organizations operate and maintain the general housekeeping of these points. Do not relocate, modify or paint storage buildings or tanks in established reclamation points. Coordinate relocation, modification or painting of reclamation points with DPW.



Figure 5-3. Typical used product reclamation point

(2) Employ used oil reclamation tanks to collect used lubricating oil, hydraulic and transmission fluids. Segregate used antifreeze, absorbents, fuels, grease, oil and fuel filters, soil, solvents, and other substances each in a separate container. Clearly label drums, tanks and other containers in the reclamation point. Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in reclamation containers

(3) Locking devices on reclamation points will not constitute an inconvenience that may provoke improper disposal or abandonment of used products. Make access reasonably available to the users. If multiple organizations use a common reclamation point, commanders coordinate among themselves to establish and maintain reasonable access to all. This coordination precludes obstructions to use after normal duty hours, deployments, field training and during other temporary absences of the host organization.

(4) Collection of used products or waste in open, incompatible or unserviceable containers is prohibited.

(5) Inspect the reclamation point periodically to ensure constant serviceability of components and to curb improper use.

(6) In a memorandum to MSCs and other organizations, DPW announces the quarterly schedule for picking up used oil and off-specifications fuels. If unusual conditions warrant a pickup sooner than scheduled, coordinate a special pickup with DPW. If DPW refuses to pick up used oil or off-specifications fuels because of extraneous materials in the oil or fuels, remove the extraneous materials from the tank and arrange for a special pickup. If the using organization cannot rectify the situation, or when the problem is chemical contamination, seek assistance through DPW.

(7) DPW picks up oil and off-specifications fuels only. Turn in other used products and HAZWASTE to DPW according to paragraphs 5-6 and 6-10.

5-6. DPW Classification Unit (CU) Used Product Turn In Procedures. The CU provides services through appointments only. Contact the CU to coordinate appointments and get guidance. When making disposition of unwanted materials or waste, work smart to save time and effort. Do not load and transport used products or serviceable products for turn in, unless the receiving activity expects the shipment and is prepared to safely handle the material. Establish a mutual understanding with the receiving activity beforehand. Understand and comply with the basic requirements (identification, containerization and documentation) for a successful turn in.

a. Use a DA Form 3161, Request for Issue or Turn-in to document used product turn in. List every used product on a singular DA Form 3161 if they are turned in during the same appointment.

b. Load used products onto military vehicles without damaging the containers. Transport and deliver the load to CU on the day and time of appointment. Customers who arrive at the CU more than 30 minutes late must reschedule their turn in appointment.

c. The CU accepts turn ins according to the following standards and conditions:

(1) Absorbents: Segregate dry sweep, soil, polypropylene absorbents and rags each in a serviceable 55-gallon drum with removable cover and locking ring closure (open-head drum NSN 8110-00-030-7780).

(a) Dry sweep (clay chips). Avoid using dry sweep, but if used, refrain from mixing it with soil and trash.

(b) Soil. Curb use of soil as absorbent, but if used, abstain from mixing it with dry sweep and trash.

(c) Rags. Turn in rags that have been used with cleaning solvents and those used in painting operations to the CU. Turn in oily rags to DOL using the appropriate laundry account.

(2) Aerosol cans. Use trash bags to contain and separate used and empty aerosol cans according to their contents (paint, lubricants, adhesives, and so forth).

(3) Antifreeze. Contain used antifreeze in serviceable 55-gallon drums with tight bung and plug.

(4) Asbestos containing materials. Do not break, crumble or otherwise make asbestos friable or cause its

fibers to become airborne. Asbestos containing materials such as brake shoes, welding gloves, and floor or wall tiles must be double-bagged in plastic bags and taped shut. Use the prelabeled yellow bags or affix onto other plastic bags, the warning labels provided through the CU.

(5) Batteries. Turn in spent, damaged or expired hazardous batteries segregated by type (see table 5-2). List batteries on DA Form 3161 by NSN. A cardboard or wooden box lined with polyethylene is an adequate container for spent dry batteries. Avoid generating large stockpiles of spent batteries.

(a) Lithium (BA 5000 Series). Keep non-ventable batteries in a dry, well ventilated area. Vent batteries having venting devices, in a dry and well ventilated area for a minimum of 5 days before turn in. **Warning:** *To avoid injuries, do not allow venting unless the persons doing this task know the safe procedures. While venting, allow at least a 3-inch free space around each battery and do not stack them.*

(b) Magnesium (BA 4000 Series). Keep batteries dry in a well ventilated area.

(c) Mercury (BA 1000 Series). Keep batteries dry in a well ventilated area.

(d) Nickel-cadmium (BB 500-600 Series). Keep batteries dry in a well ventilated area. Remove the cells from cases or boxes of wet batteries. Turn in the cells only

(e) Silver-oxide. Keep batteries in a dry and well ventilated area.

(f) Lead acid. Turn in unserviceable wet batteries to the appropriate direct support unit (DSU).

(6) Contaminated soil. Turn in contaminated soil on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 0800-1000 and 1300-1400. Transport the soil to CU in trash cans or in the bed of a military or contractor furnished vehicle. Upon arrival, CU personnel inspect the soil to ensure it does not contain extraneous matter such as trash or oil filters and that it is safe for deposit into the Soil Collection Area (SOCA). When DPW personnel determine that the soil is safe for disposition, they will escort the customers to the SOCA. Organizations making turn-ins must provide work force, shovels, brooms and other resources needed to unload their soil.

(7) Empty Containers. Turn in metal or plastic containers (any size) to the CU. Ensure that the containers are empty before transporting them to the CU. To complete the turn in, CU personnel provide necessary guidance, equipment and facilities while organizations making the turn ins provide the work force to crush, shread, or triple rinse the containers as needed.

Table 5-2. Characteristics and Types of Batteries

BATTERY	COMPOSITION	GROUP
BA-1 through BA-471/U (except BA-245/U, BA-259/U and BA-380/U), BA-500 Series and BA-700 through BA-999/U	LeClanche/Zinc-Manganese Dioxide (Zn-MnO ₂)	Nonhazardous
BA-1000 through BA-1999/U, including: Duracell (Mallory) RM400R, RM42RT, TR135R, TR164, TR234R, TR286, and W2	Mercury (Hg)	Hazardous
BA-3000 through BA-3999/U	Alkaline	Nonhazardous
BA-4000 through BA-4999/U	Magnesium (Mg)	Hazardous
BA-5000 through BA-5999/U (except BA-5372/U)	Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide (Li-SO ₂)	Hazardous
BB-XXXX	Lead-Acid	Hazardous
BB-XXXX	Nickel-Cadmium (NICAD)	Hazardous

(8) Fluorescent ballast and lamps. Do not damage the casing of ballasts because they contain polychlorinated biphenyls or other hazardous chemicals. Protect lamps from breakage, since they contain mercury or other hazardous chemicals. Broken lamps and damaged ballasts are a health hazard. Whenever possible, pack unserviceable fluorescent lamps in the original shipping box. Discard or recycle packing materials as appropriate.

(9) Fuel Filters.

(a) Metallic. Drain fuel filters and place them in a serviceable container having a closable cover and is free of leaks.

(b) Nonmetallic. Drain fuel filters and allow them to air-dry for at least 72 hours, then double-bag them using plastic bags.

(10) Grease. Contain unusable grease, or overpack partially full grease cans using serviceable drums (open-head drum, NSN 8110-00-030-7780).

(11) NBC filters, chemical detection and decontaminating kits.

(a) Turn in used whetlerite filters and filters that according to SB 3-30-2 have expired. Segregate filters by type, using transparent plastic bags to contain them. Store bagged filters in a dry area. Manage serviceable filters through the supply system.

(b) Remove envelopes and packets (kit components) from their box or plastic containers. Segregate each material by NSN using plastic bags to contain them, and store in a cool and dry area until turn in.

(12) Oil filters. Drain oil filters and place them in a serviceable drum that is closable and free of leaks (open-head drum, NSN 8110-00-030-7780). Keep rain and extraneous materials out of the drum.

(13) Paint. Turn in dry empty paint cans, paint wastes, and unserviceable paint in cans or aerosol cans.

(14) Alcohols, solvents, and thinners. Segregate alcohols, solvents, and thinners by kind. Contain these used products in compatible containers.

(15) Calcium hypochlorite and Super Tropical Bleach (STB) decontaminating agent. Store containers in a well ventilated and dry area away from POL and other chemicals to which calcium hypochlorite reacts. CU accepts solidified STB only.

(16) Unknown substances. CU personnel inspect containers holding unknown contents to determine the appropriate disposition of the substance. Coordinate with CU to inspect, sample if necessary, and determine disposition.

(17) Disposable Gas Cylinders. Generally, these relatively small cylinders contain ignitable substances like butane, propane and other fuels under considerable pressure. Although the ignitable and explosive characteristics of fuel vapors constitute an obvious danger, users often overlook the dormant hazard of pressure. Damaging the integrity of a pressurized cylinder will instantly turn it into a projectile that is capable of penetrating concrete walls. Avoid injuries through prevention of accidental discharges. CU vents disposable cylinders safely and reclaims the recyclable metal.

d. Radioactive materials. The CU does not manage radioactive waste or materials. For assistance and disposition instructions regarding radioactive materials or waste, contact the III Corps ACofS, G1, Safety.

e. Serviceable Class III packaged products. The CU does not manage Serviceable products. **Warning:** Do not

load or transport materials until you have disposition instructions. To initiate turn in of excess serviceable materials, complete DA Form 2765-1 and get the correct MSDS for each product. Submit these documents to the appropriate DSU. Obtain and follow applicable disposition instructions from such DSU.

f. Unserviceable Class III packaged products.

(1) Shelf-life expired, but the container is in good condition. **Warning:** Do not load or transport materials until you have disposition instructions. To initiate turn in of expired but otherwise serviceable materials, complete DA Form 2765-1 and get the correct MSDS for each product. Submit these documents to the appropriate DSU who will classify materials for extended or expired shelf-life and container condition. DSU issues applicable disposition instructions, and if necessary, initiates by-pass document to DRMO.

(2) Damaged, leaking, opened or partially used containers. Provide to the CU classification documents obtained from DSU for turn in of unopened materials.

5-7. Pollution Prevention Procedures.

a. Implement the following guidance for use of oil-sand interceptors (figure 5-4) and washracks.

(1) Oil-sand interceptors provide safe containment for oils and sediments. Inspect interceptors weekly. Insert approximately 12 inches of a long rod (for example, a broomstick or old antenna) vertically into the oil. Briskly agitate the rod from side to side; observe for water. If no water is visible, excessive oil is present. Insert the rod farther until reaching the top of sediments. If sediments are within 3 feet from the fluid surface, the interceptor is overloaded. Check the baffle for leaks. Request skimming, sediment removal, and repairs from DPW.

(2) Do not allow soil and other solids to flow into the oil-sand interceptors. Stockpile soil at a convenient location for later removal or use. Use soils that are not oil-saturated as fill or topsoil. Avoid piles of soil against fences, as this practice causes damage to fences and landscape. Minimize the generation of soil, through use of prewash facilities (birdbath) located at PV184472, PV147475.

(3) Do not steam clean baffles, walls, or wires in oil-sand interceptors.

(4) Report to DPW when fuels enter oil-sand interceptors.

(5) Contact DPW to request repairs for oil-sand interceptors and washracks

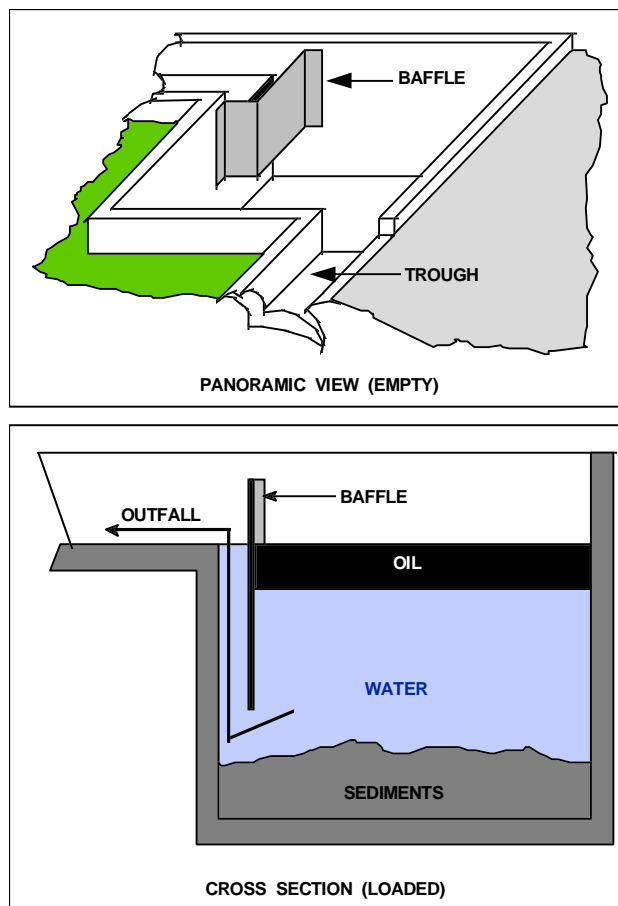


Figure 5-4. Typical oil-sand interceptor

b. Acquisition, use, and vendor demonstrations of cleaning compounds and equipment.

(1) Do not use chemicals, detergents, or solvents at vehicle washracks. Coordinate with DPW, Environmental Management Branch for variances to this provision. Evaluate the health and safety considerations, environmental consequences and disposal requirements before using or approving a cleaning agent. Consider that even if a cleaning product is by itself harmless to the environment, the waste generated through its use may contain pollutants.

(2) No single compound is generically applicable or practical to meet our total cleaning needs. Hence, consider the Expendable Supplies and Materials List in the specific equipment's technical manual. After selecting a new product, coordinate with the DPW, to ensure that use of the proposed product will not generate an environmental

incident. Make provisions for waste management and disposition before using the product.

(3) Use cleaning compounds when utterly necessary and only for their specific intended purposes. Follow precautions and instructions given in the MSDS and product label. If instructions are not available, get guidance through DPW, 287-6499. Use small amounts of general purpose detergent, NSN 7930-00-526-2919 or NSN 7930-00-527-1207 when necessary for spot degreasing. Do not apply these detergents in heavy concentrations unless the rinsate outfalls into the sanitary sewer. Accumulations of detergents can dissolve oils in oil-sand interceptors and cause discharges. Generally, steam cleaning will do adequate degreasing without the use of hazardous chemicals and without causing environmental incidents.

(4) Coordinate vendor demonstrations of cleaning products and equipment with the ACofS, G1, Safety, G3, G4, DOC, and DPW. Allow "free" demonstrations of cleaning compounds only after processing a standard vendor agreement through DOC. This coordination precludes unauthorized commitments or release of procurement sensitive information. Fort Hood will not allow product demonstrations below division or separate brigade level.

c. Do not operate steam cleaners without an oil-sand interceptor to process the water waste. Perform steam cleaning inside maintenance bays having drainage troughs at each bay door. Otherwise, perform steam cleaning at vehicle washracks.

d. General housekeeping of motor pools includes, but is not limited to, cleaning spills promptly. Do not leave spills unattended, especially when expecting rain.

e. Conspicuously post FH Poster 420-3 in facilities adjacent to fixed or mobile fuel dispensing equipment, and at other areas with potential for spills (that is, motor pool, POL storage, battery shop, HAZMAT storage, and so forth). Include FH Poster 420-3 in the equipment logbook when dispatching mobile equipment for transporting fuels, POL, or HAZMAT.

f. Dispose of HAZWASTE and off-specifications fuel as provided in paragraph 5-6 and 6-10. Collect liquid waste in serviceable and compatible containers that are suitable for accumulation and turn in. Coordinate and manage HAZWASTE accumulation according to Chapter 6. Source segregate HAZWASTE and avoid mixtures. Disposal of HAZWASTE mixtures is dangerous and expensive.

5-8. Bulk Storage Tanks. This paragraph applies to permanent and temporary tank facilities, mobile or

portable tank equipment, and includes tactical and nontactical operations.

a. Deploy portable and collapsible drums or tanks, and other dismounted tanks with a secondary containment. Do not use a tank for storage of a substance unless the material, construction, and condition of the tank are compatible with the substance.

b. Operational deployment of tanks includes arrangement of secondary containment. Earth berms alone are not acceptable secondary containment, especially if the berm is uncompacted. Unsurfaced earthen berms provide little or no spill containment and usually leave the water table unprotected. For that reason, use protective liners that are sufficiently large to go under tanks and overlap the berms. Employ impervious berms, curbs, or pits that are impenetrable and capable of containing at least the entire capacity of the largest tank plus 20 percent. Where these methods are not appropriate, apply other alternatives such as an impermeable ditch, trench, or trough. Position these to intercept, confine or safely channel fluids into a tight holding basin. Provide the means for controlled drainage of precipitation. When discovering pollutants in rain accumulations, remove or neutralize them before draining the containment. Always request assistance from DPW before attempting to remove or neutralize pollutants.

c. During tactical operation of mobile tanks, determine the need for construction of secondary containment. Consider applicable mission requirements, resources available, and the potential for pollution incidents. Since tanker trucks move frequently, construction of a secondary containment for them is not always reasonable. Nevertheless, take precautions to prevent contamination of ground and waters. Position mobile tanks on advantageous terrain features such as depressions, large flat areas away from bodies of water, and areas not subject to flash floods or washouts.

5-9. Procedures For Draining And Purging Fuel Tanks. Most fuels release explosive vapors. The explosive characteristics of fuel vapors make fuel tanks dangerous under certain conditions. Eliminate explosive vapors before repairing, cleaning, painting, storing, changing product, or shipping a fuel tank. There are several methods for removing explosive vapors from fuel tanks. Since chemical purge saves time, labor, and materials, it is the standard method. The chemical method reduces resurgence of combustible vapor buildup after completing purging and vapor test readings have shown a safe condition. Alternate methods not described here include steam, forced air, and oil purge. Make provisions for waste disposal before the onset of purging operations.

a. Safety.

(1) Discontinue operations if an electrical storm is imminent or in progress. Do not introduce open flames or other sources of ignition such as welders, cutting torches and ordinary electrical equipment into areas where flammable vapor may be present. Statically ground tanks prior to and during purging operations.

(2) Discharge all static from the body by grasping the static ground wire before climbing onto the fuel tank.

(3) Do not wear wool, nylon, silk, rayon, or other clothing material likely to generate static electricity. Wear clean cotton clothing with no metal buttons, zippers, or fasteners. Remove contents from pockets.

(4) Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the applicable MSDSs.

(5) Do not enter tanks or other confined spaces unless absolutely necessary. Before entering a tank comply with provisions of III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 385-6. Obtain confined space entry permits and training through the ACofS, G1, Safety Office.

(6) Use cotton rags for cleaning purposes. Other materials may generate static electricity.

(7) Get immediate medical attention for persons exposed to hydrocarbons or toxic vapors. Be alert for indications of overexposure (that is, coughing, cramps, intoxication, nausea, nosebleed, weakness, or other unusual symptoms). Maintain a qualified person on site to administer artificial respiration and first aid throughout the entire purging operation.

(8) Conduct vapor freeing work outdoors. Select a site away from vehicles and other sources of ignition. Position the tank where ignitable vapors will not drift indoors.

(9) Test for explosive vapor as prescribed in FM 10-20, paragraph 4-14e and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 385-6. Do not conclude vapor testing during steam cleaning because excess moisture or lack of oxygen may cause false readings.

b. Draining Fuel Tanks. Always consult the equipment's organizational maintenance TM and applicable TB to get procedures specific to the equipment. Drain fuel from compartments and piping system into other tanks or suitable containers for reuse or appropriate disposition. Prevent fuel waste.

(1) Select a level area at least 100 feet from the nearest building, ignition source, or sewer system. Position equipment so that the tank sump is in the lowest position possible.

(2) Station sufficient fire extinguishers manned by qualified individuals 50 feet upwind.

(3) Static ground the tank to an approved (earth) ground.

(4) Place conductive metal or galvanized containers under drain points. Bond containers to the grounded tank. Make grounding and bonding connections at clean, unpainted surfaces.

(5) Completely drain each fuel tank compartment including piping, pumps, meters, filters, and segregators. Remove accessories, such as gages and floats, which might entrap fuel. Drain the removed equipment. Wipe dry connections. Wash rags or mops in soapy water, then dry them and store for reuse or dispose of safely.

(6) Containerize and manage off-specification fuels according to paragraphs 5-5 and 6-10.

(7) Coordinate disposition of absorbents, fuel filters, soil and other unwanted materials with DPW, according to paragraphs 5-6 and 6-10.

c. Materials Required for Chemical Purge.

(1) Source of nonpotable water with a large diameter hose such as tank wash facilities (Birdbath).

(2) Compressed air source and air hose of sufficient length to reach the entire bottom of fuel tank.

(3) Use the purging chemical specified in the equipment TM. Procure through local purchase and obtain the appropriate MSDS.

(4) Combustible gas indicator set, NSN 6665-00-664-4650 or NSN 6665-00-292-9945, a Common Table of Allowance (CTA) item listed in SB 700-20 and assigned line number E57351.

d. Purging--Chemical Method.

(1) Coordinate appointments with the supporting facilities as early as possible. Contact the Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility (Birdbath) and arrange for disposal of purging solution with CU.

(2) Close or seal drains after draining fuel as described in paragraph 5-9b.

(3) Fill and overflow the tank with cool, nonpotable water until visible traces of flammable material disappear. This usually takes 5-20 minutes of overflowing. Simultaneously circulate water through the piping system to displace the fuel entrapped in piping. Fill the rear compartment first and continue with the others in

succession towards the front. Reverse this procedure when emptying the tank. Drain the tank completely. NOTE: Do this procedure at the Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility (Birdbath).

(4) Close or seal drains again. Add 44 fluid ounces (128 fluid ounces equals 1 gallon) of purging chemical for each 100-gallon of tank capacity into the empty fuel tank,. Refer to table 5-3 for recommended quantities. Insufficient chemical yields incomplete purging. Purging chemicals are mildly toxic and corrosive. A concentration stronger than that which is recommended creates a disposal problem. Once purging begins, do not stop until the entire process is complete.

Table 5-3. Purging Chemical Requirements

TANK	TANK CAPACITY (Gallons)	PURGING CHEMICAL (Gallons)
600-Gal Pod	600	2.
M49 Series Tanker	1,200	4.
M978 Tanker	2,500	8.5
M967, 969, and 970	5,000	17.
M131 Series	5,000	17.

(5) Fill the tank to the top with nonpotable water. Do not overflow. NOTE: Do this procedure at the Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility (Birdbath).

(6) To dislodge solids, insert a transfer hose into the tank and circulate the purging solution through the system and back to the tank for about 30 minutes. Frequently move the hose around in the tank, covering as much area as possible, especially near the bottom and around baffles. Remove the hose and proceed to the CU, building 1345, to drain the purging solution. Do not drain the purging solution at any other place.

(7) Fill and overflow the tank with cool nonpotable water until water is clear. Simultaneously circulate water through piping to displace the purging solution trapped in pipes. Drain the tank completely. NOTE: Do this procedure at the Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility (Birdbath).

(8) Determine if the explosive vapors have been successfully removed from the tank. Test the tank for explosive vapors according to FM 10-20, paragraph 4-14e. If not safe, repeat the procedure prescribed in 5-9d(7) above.

Chapter 6

Hazardous Material And Hazardous Waste Management

6-1. Summary. This chapter assigns responsibilities, establishes policies, prescribes procedures, and provides a management system to control accumulation, collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, recovery, and disposal of HAZMAT and HAZWASTE. Provisions in this chapter consider the life cycle of HAZMAT from selection, procurement, storage, uses, hazardous waste minimization (HAZMIN) to recycling or disposal of corresponding HAZWASTE.

6-2. General. This chapter incorporates current provisions of federal and state laws related to handling, accumulating, storing, transporting, and disposing of HAZWASTE.

6-3. Responsibilities.

a. DPW.

(1) Assists organizations to develop safe and environmentally advantageous procedures for handling, storing or accumulating HAZMAT and HAZWASTE.

(2) Provides HAZMAT and HAZWASTE training courses according to appendix C, and assist commanders to get specialized training for personnel assigned to HAZMAT and HAZWASTE facilities.

b. Commanders, directors, and leaders:

(1) Coordinate with DPW to ensure compliance with this regulation.

(2) Provide or get HAZWASTE training and other environmental training according to paragraph 6-8 and appendix C.

(3) Inspect HAZWASTE management facilities according to paragraph 6-6.

6-4. POLICY.

a. This command shall maintain records to enable tracking HAZWASTE from generation to disposal.

b. Commanders and supervisors will seek site-specific training for personnel who accumulate, dispose of, handle, store, or transport HAZMAT or HAZWASTE. Reinforce this training through effective supervision.

c. HAZMAT resource conservation and HAZMIN shall be of prime concern to members of this command.

d. Store and handle HAZMAT and HAZWASTE without affecting public health or the environment.

e. Substitute nonhazardous materials for HAZMAT whenever practical.

6-5. Satellite Accumulation Point (Sap) Operation And Procedures. SAPs are not synonymous to the used product reclamation points outlined in paragraph 5-5. Under provisions of federal and state regulations, SAP will not accumulate and store more than 55 gallons of HAZWASTE. Organizations generating HAZWASTE must setup, register, and operate SAPs according to this regulation, applicable federal or state laws and regulations. Although not all inclusive, table 6-1 provides examples of operations that may require operation of registered SAPs

Table 6-1. Examples of Potential SAPs

OPERATION	HAZWASTE
Communications Shop	spent hazardous batteries
DS Maintenance Shop	spent solvents
NBC Room	unserviceable detection kits

a. Registration. Before making a SAP operational, the respective EC at MSC or directorate must register the site through DPW. Do not relocate or modify established SAPs without first updating their registration through DPW.

b. Location. Locate SAP at or as near as practical to the point source of HAZWASTE. The immediate area encompassing each SAP must be under direct control of the operator who generates the HAZWASTE. Before final selection of a site, consider the applicable fire prevention

and safety requirements of III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1 and AR 385-10.

c. Assistance.

(1) Obtain technical assistance to setup, register, and inspect SAPs through DPW.

(2) The CU provides chemical characterization of HAZWASTE and disposal services as needed.

(3) Coordinate through the respective EC at MSC or directorate to get the required training for managers, coordinators and operators of SAPs. The RCRA considers not knowing what an individual is required to know as a prosecutable violation.

d. Administration.

(1) Commanders and civilian supervisors appoint in writing a coordinator for each SAP. The organizations' EC required in paragraph 5-2b(1) can fill this requirement concurrently if the individual complies with the training provisions of this paragraph.

(2) SAP coordinators perform duties that include managing every aspect of SAP operation. Not all inclusive, the following depicts the main duties of SAP coordinators.

(a) Inspect SAP every normal duty day, using the format in figure 6-1 and the guidance provided in paragraph 6-6.

(b) Manage the SAP regulatory compliance associated to handling, inventorying and storing the daily HAZWASTE accumulation.

(c) Coordinate with the CU to schedule appointments for HAZWASTE turn in.

(d) Maintain documentation as provided in paragraph 6-5f.

(e) Place compatible and correctly labeled containers at each SAP and establish source segregation before accumulation starts. Although DPW issues containers and labels as available, under certain

SATELLITE ACCUMULATION POINT INSPECTION (III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-2)				
Organization	SAP Registration Number	Building Number	Date	
CHECK		GO ✓	NO GO ✓	NA ✓
Containers remain closed and sealed, except when adding or removing material				
Containers are free of leaks and deterioration				
Incompatible containers are positively segregated according to the appropriate MSDSs				
Containers are marked properly with the name of their contents				
Containers are placed in a secondary containment to mitigate releases				
Space around containers allows for emergency movement of personnel and equipment				
Area surrounding the containers is free of visible contamination				
Required records are up to date, accurate and kept within the SAP area				
Full containers do not exceed the 72-hour rule				
Flammable or ignitable wastes are safely away from ignition sources				
Comments and follow-up actions				
Printed Inspector's Name		Inspector's Signature		

Figure 6-1. Format for Daily and Other Inspections of SAP

circumstances, the generating organization may be required to provide them.

(3) EC of MSC or directorates assist subordinate organizations to maintain SAP regulatory compliance.

(a) Coordinate with DPW and subordinate organizations to get required training for every person engaged in operation of SAPs. Paragraph 6-8 provides general guidelines pertaining to training requirements.

(b) Ascertain the regulatory compliance of each SAP. Inspect frequently using the format in figure 6-1 and guidance provided in paragraph 6-6.

e. Accumulation and storage.

(1) The physical setup of each SAP shall conform to the provisions of this paragraph, 6-6 and 6-9.

(2) When a container is filled to its safe capacity, or when such container is not expected to receive more HAZWASTE, prepare the container for turn in.

(a) Place the current date on the exterior of the container. Make reference to this date as "the accumulation-end date" because that is when the allowable 72-hour storage period starts.

(b) Coordinate turn in appointments with the CU. Complete HAZWASTE turn in within 72 hours from the accumulation-end date. Federal and state

regulations provide no exceptions to the 72-hour rule. Therefore, weekends, holidays, training holidays or field training have no advantageous impact on the legal ramifications of the 72-hour limit.

(c) Document HAZWASTE turn in using DA Form 3161 in duplicate. Transport HAZWASTE safely to CU for turn in conforming to coordinated appointments.

f. Maintain the following documentation within the active part of HAZWASTE accumulation facilities.

(1) Keep an up to date written inventory that includes every quantity and form of HAZWASTE currently being accumulated or stored.

(2) Retain a copy of each HAZWASTE turn-in document (DA Form 3161) for 1 year.

(3) Maintain inspection logs at the HAZWASTE site through the end of current year. Transfer inspection logs from the previous year to DPW not later than 5 January of each year.

(4) Maintain training records according to paragraph 6-8.

6-6. Inspections. Inspect HAZWASTE accumulation or management facilities weekly. Include as a locale for inspection, each of the potential sources of pollution listed in appendix B. Check the physical condition of facilities. For example, test the security of doors and windows, examine the serviceability of explosion proof globes, ascertain the functionality of secondary containment and so forth. Search for malfunctions, deterioration of equipment, operation errors, spills, discharges, and conditions that may cause release of HAZWASTE into the environment or pose a threat to human health. Determine the frequency of inspections based on specific conditions at each facility or operation. Inspect often enough to identify and correct deficiencies before harm to humans or the environment occurs. Develop an inspection plan or SOP to outline specific procedures that are unique to each site. Include the schedule or frequency of inspections and a detailed scope of procedures or, if appropriate, a checklist. Consider the specific probability for environmental or health hazard incidents. Scrutinize emergency equipment to validate its serviceability and adequacy for the specific site. At the beginning of each day of use, inspect areas where frequent HAZWASTE incidents may occur.

a. Inspect each HAZWASTE site or facility at least weekly. Check containers for:

(1) Serviceability. Significant damages such as corrosion, rust, punctures, and pressure bulging may cause leaks. Ensure that physical damages such as large dents do not impair container integrity. Search for fractures at

welded or crimped seams. Avoid these damages through protection of containers from weather, pilferage and misuse in a secured, well ventilated, cool and dry area. Examine containers to determine tightness and serviceability of closures.

(2) Container information. Each container must have clearly readable markings and labels indicating the containers' contents and safe handling requirements.

(3) Start date. At 90-day storage sites, mark the start date on the label of each container. Elapsed time between start date and current date must be less than 90 days. Coordinate with DPW for transferring containers to a permitted storage facility before exceeding the 90-day rule.

(4) Adequate outage. Leave sufficient empty space above the product to allow for its expansion. Provide 3 inches for 55-gallon drums, 2 inches for 30-gallon drums and 1 inch for 5-gallon or smaller containers.

(5) Secondary containment. For liquid wastes, provide a secondary containment according to paragraph 5-8b. Place solid HAZWASTE items such as dry batteries in cardboard boxes, wooden boxes or drums lined with plastic film.

(6) Compatible storage. Avoid chemical reactions that may cause fires, heat, explosions, toxic fumes or toxic vapors. Use compatible containers that will not sustain chemical damage from the substances they contain. Store each incompatible HAZWASTE container in a safely segregated area according to product label and MSDS.

(7) Fire protection. Prevent fires according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1.

(8) Closures. Maintain containers tightly closed except when adding, removing or transferring waste.

b. Inspect HAZMAT storage areas at least weekly. Check containers for:

(1) Damage. Significant damages such as corrosion, rust, punctures, and pressure bulging may cause leaks. Ensure that physical damages such as large dents do not impair the integrity of containers. Search for fractures at welded or crimped seams. Avoid these damages through protection of containers from the weather and pilferage in a secured, well ventilated, cool and dry area.

(2) Labeling and marking. Keep product NSN, name and address of manufacturer, instructions, safety precautions, test or shelf-life expiration date, hazard warning labels, and other pertinent information legible. Replace lost or unserviceable labels using DD Form 2521

(Hazardous Chemical Warning Label) or DD Form 2522 (Hazardous Chemical Warning Label).

(3) Validation of shelf-life. Determine use or other disposition for products affected by expiration or extension of shelf-life and test date. Mark new test dates or shelf-life extensions on each container affected. Containers in unbroken pallets, or other multiple container packaging need no marking update until the packaging is opened. Validate shelf-life and test date according to paragraph 6-10e(3).

(4) Compatible storage. To prevent chemical reactions that may cause fires, heat, explosions, or toxic vapors, store each incompatible HAZMAT in a safely segregated area according to product label and MSDS.

(5) Rotation of stock. Avoid shelf-life expiration and decay of containers through use of oldest product first. Arrange storage in a manner that encourages use of the oldest product first (old on top, old in front, and so forth).

(6) Fire protection. Prevent fires according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1.

(7) Excess. Identify HAZMAT excess. Severely rusted containers commonly suggest that the products have been in storage too long. Clean the rust to ensure that no pinholes exist and protect the bare metal as appropriate. Restoring the exterior surface of containers usually make the products usable. Review the expendable supplies and materials list in equipment manuals to determine actual needs. Transfer excess materials to another organization in need of the product or turn in according to paragraph 5-6e.

(8) Secondary containment. In storage buildings, check grates, troughs, piping and tanks to confirm the serviceability of secondary containment systems. Provide secondary containment according to paragraph 5-8b at open storage. Lay metal containers laterally on dunnage and point bungholes or plugs towards the 3 or 9 o'clock position.

c. Correct deficiencies on the spot or program corrections. If an environmental or health hazard is imminent or has occurred, make immediate remediation. A lack of resources does not justify continued operation without fixing deficiencies.

d. Record HAZWASTE inspections on an inspection log. Maintain the log on file for 3 years after date of last entry. Include the date and time of inspection, name and signature of inspector, organization to which the inspector is assigned, findings or observations, dates and explanations of repairs, or remedial actions generated through the inspection.

6-7. Hazardous Waste Minimization (HAZMIN). The objectives of HAZMIN are to eliminate or reduce the volume or toxicity of HAZWASTE to the extent technologically and economically practical. Most HAZMIN techniques require no significant funding and generally save money and labor. Successful HAZMIN requires individual training and proactive management. Minimizing volumes of specific HAZWASTE categories is the obvious technique to achieve HAZMIN, although generators employ other techniques before realizing reduction. For that reason, the Fort Hood HAZMIN effort includes the widest combination of the following HAZMIN techniques:

a. Selection and procurement of HAZMAT. Much HAZWASTE is the result of overstock or expired shelf-life. For example, excess paints remaining in storage for too long will separate or cure and become HAZWASTE. Avoid undue damage to container, deterioration, expiration, misuse, and pilferage of HAZMAT through wise selection and procurement practices.

(1) Procure HAZMAT in the smallest size and quantity that will suffice the demonstrated need. Although large containers are usually economical according to unit of measurement, consider disposal cost for waste or HAZMAT excess that ultimately becomes HAZWASTE.

(2) Maintain a sensible quantity in stock. Select chemical compounds using equipment technical manuals and equipment density as the basis for stockage. Procure HAZMAT proportionate to established needs. Consider facts and circumstances. For example, an armored battalion should not procure aircraft surface cleaning compound since equipment manuals for ground armored equipment do not prescribe that product. Avoid purchasing HAZMAT for ambiguous reasons. Before final selection of a HAZMAT, consider product substitution.

b. Hazardous material substitution. Determine if substitutions are advantageous and possible. Table 6-2 provides examples of advantageous substitutions. Use the HAZMAT inventory prescribed in paragraph 5-2c(10) and the Environmental Products Catalog available through the Defense General Supply Center, DSN 695-6054, to evaluate possible advantageous substitutions. Substitute nonhazardous or less hazardous materials for HAZMAT.

Table 6-2. Advantageous Substitutions

LESS HAZARDOUS		MORE HAZARDOUS
nontoxic high flashpoint aqueous degreaser unleaded paint waterless hand cleaner	F O R	toxic low flashpoint 1,1,1-trichloroethane leaded paint solvents

c. Reuse, recycle, or exchange HAZWASTE if practical. For example, solvents used for cleaning paint sprayers are suitable for thinning paint at the site of generation or in another painting operation. Some paint shops restore spent solvents for their original purpose through accumulation of used solvent in an open head drum that remains closed and undisturbed for 1 or 2 days. After solids settle to the bottom, siphon clean solvent from the top layer. Exchange certain expired products for fresh ones at minimal or no cost, through manufacturers or suppliers. For instance, most pharmaceutical manufacturers exchange expired medicines that otherwise would become HAZWASTE. Make reasonable efforts as a HAZWASTE generator to devise safe and legal uses for recyclables before they become HAZWASTE. Contact DPW for specific guidance and assistance.

d. Source segregation. Avoid increasing volumes of HAZWASTE. Avoid needless mixes of HAZWASTE with nonhazardous waste or with other types of HAZWASTE. When mixed, HAZWASTE often becomes dangerous for handling while its legal disposition is always expensive.

e. Protect HAZMAT in stock. Maintain HAZMAT storage according to standards provided in paragraph 6-6. Protect HAZMAT from corrosion, damage, pilferage, and undue exposure to extreme weather conditions (rain, freezing, high temperature, and so forth). Preserve product labels so that the product name, NSN, safety requirements, and instructions are readable. Replace lost or unserviceable product labels using DD Form 2521 or DD Form 2522.

f. Issue guidance. Do not accept forced issues of HAZMAT and do not force issue HAZMAT to subordinate organizations. Issue HAZMAT for their specific intended purposes, in support of demonstrated need, and always in the least amounts that will suffice the needs. Provide the appropriate MSDS and make the user understand the following information as applicable to specific HAZMAT before completing issue transactions:

(1) Specific applications of the HAZMAT.

(2) How to use the HAZMAT safely and do the job spending the least amount.

(3) What to do with leftover HAZMAT in terms of resource conservation.

(4) What to do with the resulting HAZWASTE.

g. Containment. If a HAZMAT or HAZWASTE spill occurs, minimize the volume of spill residue and the extent of contamination through deployment of containment. Once contained, recover or collect the spillage along with cleanup materials for recycle, treatment, or disposal. Containment is an advantageous HAZMIN technique; the smaller the spill the less to clean up and dispose of.

h. Schedule and consolidate events that generate HAZWASTE. For example, schedule a detail to spot paint several vehicles and pieces of equipment in one operation instead of the operators painting one piece at a time. Consolidation in this case allows economy of HAZMAT. Consumption of the entire paint can yield no leftovers, no HAZWASTE, and possibly only one brush to clean.

6-8. Training. Persons assigned to a HAZWASTE facility must not participate or supervise HAZWASTE operations unless they have met the HAZWASTE training requirements according to specific job function and assigned responsibilities. The scope of their training depends on the specific hazards, equipment, tasks, and other conditions of their site. Generally, HAZWASTE managers and handlers get their training through successful completion of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Course. This course is available through commercial sources or US Army Environmental Training Center. Following the HAZWOPER course, certified personnel conduct site-specific HAZWASTE training. DPW assists units with site-specific training upon request. After completion of the required training, individuals are able to effectively respond to emergencies and perform their duties in compliance with the standards established in federal and state regulations.

a. Site specific training includes:

(1) Safe operation and maintenance of specific equipment in the respective HAZWASTE facility.

(2) Spill prevention and contingency plans.

(3) Emergency response through established procedures and on-site emergency equipment and systems.

(4) Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing emergency and monitoring equipment.

(5) HAZWASTE labeling and marking.

(6) Communications and alarm systems.

(7) Response to fires or explosions.

(8) HAZMIN techniques.

(9) Operations shutdown.

(10) Use and care of respirators and other personal protective equipment.

(11) Site specific health and physical hazards associated with the job.

(12) DOD Federal Hazard Communication Training Program.

(13) Personnel and equipment decontamination.

(14) Records and reports.

b. Commanders conduct or get HAZWASTE annual refresher training for their personnel to maintain and update their proficiency in HAZWASTE management.

c. HAZWASTE facility managers maintain the following documents and records:

(1) Job title for each position with names of persons filling each job (organization chart). Maintain job description that includes required skills, education, training, other qualifications, and duties assigned to each position.

(2) Records documenting compliance with the training or job experience required in this paragraph. Keep individual training records on file for at least 3 years from the date the individual last worked at the HAZWASTE facility. A copy of individual training records may accompany personnel transferred within Fort Hood.

6-9. Security. HAZMAT or HAZWASTE activity leaders must prevent unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active part of HAZMAT or HAZWASTE facilities. HAZMAT or HAZWASTE facilities must have an artificial or natural barrier surrounding its active portion and controlled entry through gates or entrances. Place warning signs at each entrance ("Danger Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" and "No Smoking") if flammables are present in the facility. Place these signs in advantageous locations so that the message will capture

attention from any approach to the facility. The text must be legible at a distance of 25 feet, written in English and in any other language predominant among workers in the facility.

6-10. Disposition Procedures. Minimize HAZWASTE through recycling or reclaiming used HAZMAT. Containerize HAZWASTE safely so that no leaks will occur during handling, transportation or storage. Transfer or overpack leakers into compatible containers as appropriate. Turn in HAZWASTE through DPW, according to paragraph 5-6. Do not classify excess HAZMAT as HAZWASTE. Turn in excess HAZMAT according to paragraph 5-6e. Although recycling dominates the hierarchy of disposition, under certain conditions DPW classifies spent, defective, damaged, shelf-life expired, unrecyclable, unserviceable, or used HAZMAT as HAZWASTE.

a. Safe and legal disposition of HAZMAT and HAZWASTE require knowledge of its specific hazards and chemical composition. Develop this information when establishing accumulation areas according to paragraph 6-5. DPW assists to identify or characterize chemical compounds according to paragraph 6-5c(2).

b. DOL, Base POL Laboratory, POL to determine product quality. The laboratory uses a DA Form 2077 (Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report) to provide the analysis results, and recommend a course of action as needed. Their recommendations usually convey to use the product as is, send the POL to disposal, or restore it to acceptable specifications and quality standards. For example, "blend off-specifications fuel," or "process contaminated fuel through a filter separator." If the recommendation calls for disposal, follow applicable procedures in paragraphs 5-5 and 5-6.

c. To safely accumulate, handle, store and transport HAZMAT or HAZWASTE, use a serviceable package, repackaging or overpackage. Consider that containers must be compatible with the substances contained in them and meet the following qualities:

(1) Free of leaks.

(2) Clean and without considerable corrosion.

(3) Labeled and marked according to paragraph 6-6a(2).

(4) Serviceable bungs, plugs, lids, caps, or collars tightly in place.

(5) Without rust or damage such as large dents or fractured seams that may result in leaks.

(6) Dry batteries may be packaged in a drum, cardboard or wooden box lined with plastic film

(7) Whetlerite charcoal filters (from NBC masks) may be packaged in doubled transparent plastic bags.

d. Documents required for HAZMAT and HAZWASTE turn in include one or more of the following:

(1) DRMO requires that DSU initiates DD Form 1348-1(a) for HAZMAT turn in.

(2) DA Form 2077 is required for POL turn ins, except for outdated packaged products that are not listed in current Quality Status List (QSL) as having shelf-life extended. Do not use unlisted products in tactical equipment during military operations.

(3) Other laboratory reports are issued through DPW as required when mixtures and unknown substances are characterized or identified through chemical analysis according to paragraph 6-5c(2).

(4) Turn in serviceable HAZMAT through DSU using DA Form 2765-1 according to paragraph 5-6e.

(5) MSDSs are required for HAZMAT turn in.

(6) CU requires DA Form 3161 for HAZWASTE and used product turn in.

e. Other preparations for turn in.

(1) Extract water from POL products (run fuels through filter separator) before sampling.

(2) Treat empty containers that contained a hazardous substance before, as if they were full of their original contents. Contact DPW for specific guidance relevant to turn in of empty hazardous containers.

(3) Determine the correct disposition of products affected by expiration or extension of shelf-life and test date. Validate shelf-life or test date using one of the following resources.

(a) The fastest and most up-to-date shelf-life information comes through DOD M-204 Material Quality Control Storage Standards (MQCSS) and QSL on-line service. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) provides and maintains this computer service on daily basis. Subscribers access the service through personal computers with communication port, modem with 2400 baud or higher, and communications software. Acquire user identification, password, and operating instructions through DLA Operations Support Office, DSN 695-5224.

(b) DLA publishes the QSL on microfilm monthly. Users must have a microfiche viewer to read shelf-life and test date information from the microfiche. Establish QSL subscription through Defense General Supply Center, DSN 695-4597.

(c) If the previous two sources are not available, request guidance from Base POL Laboratory or the POL Section at the appropriate Materiel Management Center (MMC).

Chapter 7

Police And Ground Maintenance

7-1. SUMMARY. This chapter outlines a general plan for police, maintenance of grounds, and sanitation. This chapter establishes the spring and fall cleanup program that emphasizes environmental maintenance biannually. The objectives are to enhance the environment at training areas, beautify appropriate areas, and police and repair the cantonment, range and training areas.

7-2. General.

a. Dumping trash onto the ground or places other than trash receptacles is prohibited. Personnel not subject to the UCMJ are prosecuted for dumping trash in violation of 18 USC 13 and Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-9a. Violators of Texas statutes as assimilated into federal law are subject to a maximum fine of \$400.

b. Do not paint trees and rocks for ornamental purposes. Preserve the informal and natural look.

c. Do not travel or park vehicles and equipment over turf or landscaped areas.

7-3. Responsibilities.

a. Garrison Commander. The Garrison Commander assigns police sectors to MSCs.

b. ACoS, G3, DPTM. During the spring and fall cleanup weeks, distributes schedules and taskings for activities in the live-fire area and range facilities.

c. DPW:

(1) Provides staff supervision of police and maintenance of roads and grounds.

(2) Conducts frequent visits to Fort Hood areas to ensure acceptable standards of police, sanitation, and maintenance of grounds. Report location of illegal dump sites to the Garrison Commander sergeant major.

(3) Mows and trims lawns adjacent to unoccupied family quarters and open areas which are larger than 2 acres of continuous grass.

(4) Provides available resources and technical advice for maintenance of grounds beyond the capability of the organization or occupants, as requested through DPW. Makes topsoil and equipment such as mowers and garden tools available.

(5) Coordinates cleanup efforts during spring and fall cleanup weeks.

(6) Provides technical advice for planting and maintaining vegetation.

(7) Distributes fertilizer and grass seeds during the spring through the Self-Help Issue Point.

d. Commanders:

(1) MSCs establish on-the-ground limits of police sectors through direct coordination. Sectors of police responsibility are assigned through the Garrison Commander. Specific tasks of police responsibility include police, sanitation, maintenance of drainage, pruning trees and shrubs, fertilizing, watering, mowing, weed control, and trimming grass around drives, walks, utility poles and objects which obstruct the path of mowers.

(2) Organizations and activities located or operating within a police sector not assigned to their parent command are responsible for the police and grounds maintenance of the area they occupy or use. The host command will not assign additional police areas to these organizations or activities. The final responsibility for these areas rests upon the command to which the police sector is assigned.

(3) Commanders

(a) Police and maintain ground around recreation facilities, Fort Hood activities, athletic facilities, swimming pools, and occupied or vacant buildings within their respective assigned sectors.

(b) Police and maintain ground at common areas and large open areas within the family housing communities in their sponsored regions.

(c) Direct legal disposition of Government or abandoned personal property recovered during police and maintenance of grounds.

(d) Check trash containers daily to prevent usable or salvageable government property from being discarded.

(e) During spring and fall cleanup weeks, police and repair range areas according to assigned task.

(f) Appoint a project officer to outline and coordinate a plan for implementing spring and fall cleanup week and requests for DPW support as needed.

(4) Regardless of police sector assignment, unit commanders police and restore damaged grounds at the range or training areas they use. When a training area is found in an unsatisfactory state of police, report the circumstances to Range Division for range areas, or DPW for areas outside the range.

(5) Airfield commanders direct police and ground maintenance of their respective airfields.

e. PM:

(1) Issues citations to soldiers and civilian personnel suspected of littering within Fort Hood.

(2) Reports illegal dump sites to DPW. In cooperation with DPW, establishes the identity of persons or organizations responsible for illegal dumping and issues citations or reports. Cases involving civilians are referred to the US Magistrate Court through the SJA.

(3) Directs the disposition of abandoned vehicles.

f. Fort Hood activities:

(1) Organizations and agencies operating or occupying Fort Hood activities police and maintain the areas they use or occupy. This includes parking lots, half the distance between buildings, and 75 feet from facilities where boundaries are not physically defined. Where applicable, existing fences are the boundaries.

(2) The general manager of the Central Texas Area Exchange is responsible for police and grounds maintenance around AAFES facilities.

(a) AAFES manages its waste collection and disposal contracts independently.

(b) Contractors performing waste collection and disposal for AAFES are required to comply with this regulation.

(c) AAFES and its contractors may use the post landfill to dispose of waste free of HAZWASTE.

g. Family Housing. Family housing responsibilities are assigned in publications issued through DPW, Housing Division.

h. Refuse Collection and Disposal Contractor. The contractor operates the post sanitary landfill according to contract specifications and applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

7-4. Procedures.

a. Where a road or street is the boundary between two police sectors, the limits of responsibility are the northern and western curb or shoulder-line except sectors bordering the range area, which include shoulders, ditches, and cleared areas on both sides of the range road.

b. Avoid company formations for the purpose of regular police call. Assign this task to small units or work details.

c. Report abandoned vehicles to the PM, Operations Division.

d. Report large, dead animals to DPW.

e. Report illegal dumping sites to DPW.

f. Make legal disposition of government property and abandoned personal property recovered during police. Deposit obvious trash in refuse containers or the sanitary landfill. Turn in scrap metal, usable lumber, field telephone wire, concertina wire, and empty containers to DRMO according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 755-725.

g. Use these guidelines for lawn maintenance:

(1) Mowing should provide a finished appearance, free of ridges, ragged edges, or scalping. The frequency of mowing depends on weather conditions; however, it should be done as often as necessary to maintain a constant trim appearance. The ideal height of the cut is 1 1/2 to 2 inches. Adjust mower blade height while the mower is parked on a flat surface before mowing.

(2) Occupants are not authorized to apply chemicals for weed control. When necessary, chemical weeding is accomplished through certified DPW personnel. A well fertilized, properly mowed and watered lawn requires very little weed control. When hand weeding is necessary, the best time to do it is after a rain or watering.

(3) Occupants may get fertilizer from DPW, Self-Help Issue Point (SHIP), or DPW may do the fertilization through contracting when feasible. Prevent burning lawns when applying fertilizers. Never apply fertilizer to a wet lawn.

(4) Trim lawns along walks, driveways, curbs, buildings, utility poles, hydrants, and other spots where a neat appearance is necessary. Avoid ditching along paved surfaces.

(5) Water lawns sufficiently to prevent drying, but not to waste water. Thorough watering each 3 to 4 days is adequate. A good rain may be adequate watering. Do not leave lawn sprinklers unsupervised, or so long in one place as to cause a wasteful overflow onto curbs, streets, drives, walks, and pavements. Do not wash away topsoil and fertilizer with excessive watering.

(6) Fill ruts and soil erosion along sidewalks, paved areas, structures, and similar areas. Seed and fertilize to deter erosion. Report extensive erosion beyond the occupant's repair capabilities to DPW.

h. Use the following guidelines for maintenance of ornamental vegetation.

(1) Trim trees and shrubs to form an ornamental shape if the particular species is suitable for that effect and the survival of the tree or shrub would not be threatened. DPW provides annual tree and shrub pruning while occupants trim shrubs and hedges neatly in a manner that promotes their natural shape and growth pattern. Remove dead or broken parts of trees and shrubs. Obtain guidance for pruning and trimming shrubs or trees from DPW.

(2) Planting flowers to enhance the natural beauty of the surroundings is encouraged. Cultivate established flower beds, and keep them free of grass and weeds.

i. Remove dead vegetation and trash from paved areas, flower beds, lawns, and beneath shrubs or trees. Place the collected rubbish in suitable containers for disposal.

j. Do not use earth-moving capabilities of combat vehicles for restoration or modification of landscape. DPW makes exceptions for tactical operations in suitable training areas if coordinated according to chapter 9, prior to exercise.

7-5. Sanitation.

a. The refuse collection contractor makes special trash pickups upon request.

b. The post sanitary landfill operates daily 0730 to 1700, Monday through Sunday. It is "off-limits" any other time. Users should coordinate with the attendant before unloading any refuse.

c. Scavenging of trash containers or the post sanitary landfill is prohibited.

d. Maintain well-fitted covers on garbage or trash containers and keep them closed as much as practical. Do not fill these receptacles beyond their capacity. When multiple refuse containers become 3/4 full, contact the refuse collection contractor to ensure timely service. Keep the areas around waste containers free of spillage. Place bulky items alongside waste containers. Maintain clear access to multiple refuse containers, thus, permitting the

contractor to empty them. The only refuse containers to be painted are the multiple refuse containers. The contractor may refuse to empty containers having hazardous or salvageable materials. Using organization must remove such items.

7-6. Spring And Fall Cleanup Procedures For Military Units.

a. MSCs consolidate their requests for topsoil, fertilizer, and grass seeds.

b. During each cleanup week, military organizations devote 1 day to beautification of the cantonment area. Tasks may include, but are not limited to:

(1) Replacing turf through tilling or loosening the soil, filling ruts, covering exposed tree roots, seeding, fertilizing, and watering as necessary.

(2) Policing assigned sectors with special effort given to training facilities, picnic sites, ponds, lakes, and areas of high public visibility. Make disposition of recyclable materials according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6.

c. Police and maintain common areas and large open areas in family housing villages according to paragraph 7-3d(3)(b).

7-7. Family Housing Participation During Spring And Fall Cleanup. Occupants may support the cleanup and assist sponsor units in maintenance of common areas. Area cleanup and beautification includes ground adjacent to quarters, common and large open areas. Occupants may plant small trees, flowers, and shrubs at their own expense. Residents must coordinate with DPW using a FHT Form 420-X10 before excavating. This is necessary because of the underground utility systems. Consider future plant growth in relation to conflict with sidewalks, drives, buildings, streets, and overhead utility lines. A listing of flowers, trees, and shrubs suitable to Central Texas is available from DPW. Occupants may dispose of household HAZWASTE through the CU.

Chapter 8 Threatened And Endangered Species

8-1. Summary. This chapter provides the necessary procedures to prevent significant damage to endangered species habitats throughout the year. Implementing these procedures reduces disturbance of mating and nesting activities. Endangered species such as the black-capped vireo and golden-cheeked warbler establish habitats throughout Fort Hood from 1 March to 31 August. Annually, the bald eagle, which is listed as a threatened species, spends the winter in this region.

8-2. General.

a. For planning purposes, the map at figure 8-1 shows the approximate location of known endangered species nesting areas. The standard Fort Hood Military Installation Map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM, depicts a more precise identification of known endangered species habitats.

b. A disadvantage to the survival of endangered species is the loss of their natural habitat. The land encompassing the Fort Hood military reservation serves as the natural habitat for numerous animal species. Some of these animals are listed as endangered or threatened. For these reasons, Fort Hood manages endangered species habitats in compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Species listed as endangered or threatened are protected under provisions of federal laws. Personnel not subject to the UCMJ are prosecuted for disturbing or destroying endangered species or their habitat in violation of 18 USC 13 (see table 1-1).

c. Vehicular travel through endangered species nesting areas is not harmful if such movement is confined to established roads and tank trails. In endangered species areas, do not drive vehicles or equipment through or over woody vegetation. Other uses of the areas are subject to the specific restrictions promulgated in this regulation.

8-3. Restrictions.

a. During the annual nesting occurring from 1 March to 31 August, limit the use of habitats. The time spent in activities within bird habitats shall not exceed 2 hours according to day. Do not circumvent or defeat this limitation through rotation of subordinate elements, brief displacements, or yielding training areas to other organizations.

b. Do not use smoke or chemical agents in or within 100 meters of habitat or up-wind from the habitat.

c. Drive vehicles on established roads and tank trails. Do not create new roads and trails unless permitted through coordination with DPW as provided in chapter 9. Park vehicles in open areas if travel to and from the desired location does not include vehicular movement over trees or brush.

d. Prevent damage to woody vegetation. Do not cut brush or trees within habitat areas.

e. Protect vegetation against fire. Do not start fires within nesting areas. Take necessary precautions to prevent fires and promptly extinguish fires started accidentally.

(1) Outdoor fires are unauthorized except as provided in paragraph 3-2.

(2) Avoid unnecessary use of pyrotechnics and incendiary munitions.

(3) Report fires to Range Division through frequency modulated (FM) 30:45. When FM radio is not available, use the fastest means available to notify the G3 Range Division or the fire department. If nothing else works, send a messenger the ACofS, G3 Range Division, or the nearest fire station.

f. Use existing tactical emplacements such as the artillery firing points depicted on current topographic maps. Digging or constructing new tactical emplacements within woodlands is unauthorized.

g. Do not tamper or interfere with the bird traps located throughout habitats. The purpose of these bird traps is to control the population of cowbirds. Intentional damage to these traps is prosecutable as outlined in paragraph 8-2b.

h. Hunters and anglers will consult local fish and game laws and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-25 for restrictions associated with their activities. These documents are available for review at DPW, Natural Resources Branch.

8-4. Operational Conflicts. If the mission conflicts with requirements of this chapter, coordinate with DPW, Natural Resources Management Branch.

8-5. Land Clearing. Do not clear or destroy vegetation and animals in violation of game and wildlife laws. Do not cut or clear trees and underbrush, whether alive or dead, without approval of DPW, Work Services Branch, 287-2113. The endangered species laws require protection of the food source and nesting sites as well as the endangered animal. Land clearing can be detrimental to the survival of endangered species. Often, land clearing operations result in depletion of food sources for wildlife, disruption of natural wildlife's habitat, nesting, breeding, and foraging, and contributes to soil erosion and siltation

Chapter 9 Excavations

9-1. Summary. This chapter outlines procedures for prevention of damage or destruction to historical or archeological resources and underground utility lines. The restrictions and coordination requirements established in this chapter carry out provisions of applicable federal laws and encourage safety of personnel. Fort Hood manages archeological sites in compliance with the Archeological Resources Protection Act. Personnel not subject to the UCMJ are prosecuted for excavating or removing archeological material in violation of 18 USC 13.

9-2. Excavations Outside Cantonments.

a. Coordinate with DPW, using FHT Form 420-X10, training or other actions associated with earth moving or excavations demanding use of machinery. The most common actions requiring coordination are berms, bunkers, crossing sites, defilade positions, fighting positions, fire breaks, general construction, land clearing, new trails or roads, ponds, tank traps, and trenches. Hand digging of foxholes and other small excavations may be accomplished without coordination, except in designated endangered species habitats, according to paragraph 8-3e.

b. Dig the minimum of emplacements, foxholes and field fortifications consistent with training objectives. Save topsoil for later restoration of the excavated surface. Upon completion of training, fill and restore ground surface where foxholes and emplacements have been dug. Do not excavate areas for fill or as a training task without coordination with DPW according to paragraph 9-2a. If a training area shows evidence of unauthorized excavations, report discrepancies to DPW.

c. Do not excavate within 50 meters of streams, ponds, or lakes, and never orient the length of excavations up and down the inclination of slopes. Coordinate excavation requirements with DPW using FHT Form 420-X10. Coordination includes the following considerations:

(1) When archeological survey of the area is incomplete, or the sites are located within high risk areas where archeological find is probable, DPW will conduct a field inspection of the proposed sites. The field inspection results provide the deciding factors relevant to the proposed excavation. DPW monitors excavations within high risk areas.

(2) When unearthing archeological materials during an excavation, legal provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act prevail regardless of coordination. Stop excavating or disturbing the site until DPW evaluates the significance of the finding and issues new guidance.

(3) Restore excavation sites upon termination of use, unless otherwise coordinated with DPW.

9-3. Excavations Near Underground Utilities. Excavation through underground utility lines may cause lethal hazards and catastrophic environmental consequences. Coordination of excavations, using FHT Form 420-X10, is especially imperative if the excavating organization suspects utility lines in the excavation site.

a. There are underground utilities at the following ranges:

Black Gap	Crittenberger
Blackwell	Dalton Mountain
Brown's Creek	Henson Mountain
Clabber Creek	Jack Mountain
Clear Creek	Pilot Knob
Cowhouse Machinegun	Sugar Loaf Mountain

b. There are underground utilities in training areas 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 45, 51, 53, 54, 65, 66, 71, 73, and 74.

9-4. Excavations At Cantonments. Coordinate proposed excavations in or near developed areas with DPW using a FHT Form 420-X10.

9-5. Excavations At Predetermined Sites. As provided in III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-40, G3, Range Division coordinates use and excavation of certain sites that are not subject to the standard requirements of this chapter. Coordinate excavations of those sites through G3, Range Division. Using these sites expedites coordination and saves ecological values through less new disturbances of the land.

9-6. Excavations In Range Areas. Before Excavating within range areas, coordinate with G3, Range Division, using a FHT Form 420-X10.

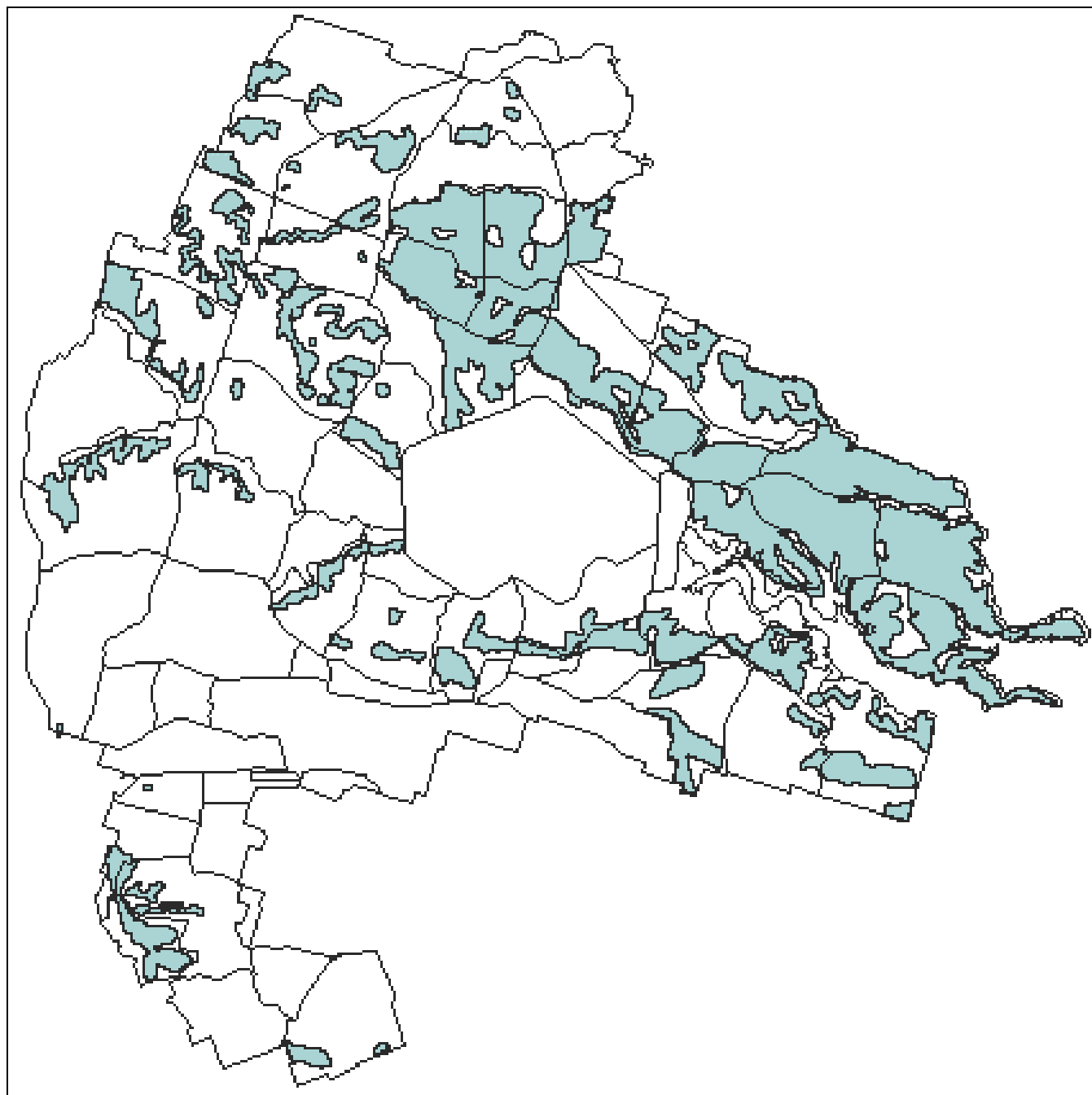


Figure 8-1. Map of Endangered Species Areas

Chapter 10 Recycle

10-1. Summary. This chapter provides general procedures to achieve resource conservation through recycling. The provisions of this chapter are generally supplemental to the recycling intent of chapters 5 and 6 this regulation. III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6 provides more information pertaining to the Recycle

Program. If this chapter conflicts with provisions of III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6, the most recent of the two publications will prevail.

10-2. Responsibilities.

a. DPW:

(1) Provides staff supervision of the recycle program.

(2) Investigates and identifies advantageous sources of reclaimable materials.

(3) Implements the recycle program according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6.

b. Commanders and activity supervisors:

(1) Make subordinates aware of the need for recycling and promote their support for the recycle program.

(2) Develop and implement reasonable methods for collection and source separation of recyclable materials.

(3) Encourage the willing cooperation of subordinates to implement a recycling program in the organizations.

(4) Do not allow trash or contaminants to mix with recyclable materials.

c. Housing occupants. Place their segregated recyclable materials curbside for pickup on the respective housing areas' scheduled pickup days.

10-3. Recycle Troop Incentive. The Recycle Troop Incentive Program (RTIP) provides military units a competitive opportunity to collect and deliver recyclable materials to the Recycle Center (RC). Quarterly, the three brigades that collect the greatest quantity of recyclable materials, receive a monetary award. Annually the top achiever receives an additional award. The primary objectives of the RTIP are to provide a tangible incentive and reduce the amount of reclaimable materials that would otherwise go into the landfill. The participating units achieve consideration and selection on the basis of pounds of material according to assigned soldier. Table 10-1 lists qualifying commodities and desirable conditions. Table 10-2, page 35, provides general guidance.

10-4. Recycle Center Operation.

a. The RC operates Monday through Sunday, 0730-1545. Contact the RC, to coordinate paper pickup, preferably in batches larger than 100 pounds. During weekends the RC does not make pickups, but will accept deliveries of recyclable materials.

b. Upon request, the RC assists organizations to get and locate dumpster-type containers for collection of paper products. These containers need to be placed conveniently, near activities that generate large quantities of recyclable paper products. Use these containers where advantageous, for example, at large headquarters, printing facilities, supply activities, and direct support units. The sanitation contractor, transports these containers to and from the RC

when they need to be emptied. These containers are normally painted green. Do not use these containers for trash disposal.

c. The RC collects used oil and off-specifications fuels from maintenance facilities according to paragraph 5-5c(6).

Table 1 **Error! No text of specified style in document.-1.**

Qualifying materials

MATERIAL	CONDITIONS
Computer paper	clean and unmixed with other types of paper
White paper	clean and unmixed with other types of paper
Office pack	clean, 60-80% white paper without Kraft or fluorescent colored paper and no newspaper
Mixed paper	less than 20% white, clean
Publications (ARs, FM, TMs, etc.)	covers removed, less than 1/4-inch thick, clean
Newspaper	including Sunday magazines and slicks, clean
Cardboard	boxes disassembled if possible, clean
Aluminum cans	without foil, steel cans or trash
Steel cans	less than 1-gallon, clean
Glass containers (amber, clear and green)	separated according to color, without plate glass or windshields, clean
Plastic containers	milk, soda and mixed HDPE#2, clean

10-5. Reusable Materials.

a. Turn in reusable containers that are used for shipping vehicle components through the supporting DSU. Normally, the old components are put into these containers for turn in.

b. Do not discard office specialties such as binders, paper fasteners, and so forth as long as the items are serviceable.

c. Turn in current excess publications to the Publications Warehouse. This excess is then available for redistribution. Coordinate with Publications Warehouse to turn in excess. Obtain available publications through the walk-in service at the warehouse.

d. Recover barrier materials such as barbed tape, barbed wire, concertina, metal pickets, poles, and timber after each use. Store these materials for reuse if they are serviceable. Turn in serviceable barrier materials through the S4 in the supporting engineer battalion. Turn in unserviceable barrier materials to DRMO according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 755-725.

e. Recover field telephone wire after each use and, if serviceable, store it for reuse. Turn in unserviceable wire to DRMO according to 755-725.

Table 1Error! No text of specified style in document.-2. **Disposition of Common Recyclable Materials**

MATERIAL	GUIDANCE	DESTINATION	PHONE
Paper products	Do not mix recyclable materials with garbage. Keep paper products dry and sort according to type (See table 10-1 for description of types). Preferably, disassemble cardboard boxes.	Recycle Center, building 4621	287-6732
Glass	Rinse glass containers and sort according to color. Do not break.		
Plastic	Rinse plastic containers and remove caps.		
Aluminum steel and tin cans	Rinse and sort according to metal. Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days.		
Recyclable metals	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days. Sort metals according to type. Document using DD Form 1348-1, in block BB enter the recycle account number 21F 3875.1111 76C S41093.	DRMO, building 4291	287-2723
Lumber and other recyclable wood products	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days.	DRMO, building 4291	287-2723
Serviceable pallets	Deliver pallets 0800-1500 on duty days.	DOL, building 89010, Bay 4	287-3993
Clean Soil	Do not contaminate with POL. Coordinate with DPW, building 4213.	DPW determines the destination upon coordination	287-2113

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III CORPS & FH REG 420-2

Appendix A References

Section I. Required Publications.

AR 200-2

Environmental Effects of Army Action (cited in paragraph 1-4a(2), 2-1 and 2-3a)

FM 10-20

Organizational Maintenance of Military Petroleum Pipelines, Tanks, and Related Equipment (cited in paragraphs 5-9a(9), and 5-9d(8))

FM 21-10

Field Hygiene and Sanitation (cited in paragraphs 4-5b and 4-8)

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP) (cited in paragraphs 4-2a, 5-2a(6), 5-2a(7), 5-2c(5), and 5-3)

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1

Fire Regulations (cited in paragraphs 4-10, 6-4b, 6-6a(6) and 6-6b(7))

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6

Recycle Program (cited in paragraphs 7-6b(2), 10-1 and 10-2a(3))

SB 700-20

Army Adopted and Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items (cited in paragraphs 3-4b and 5-9c(4))

Section II. Related Publications.

AR 40-5

Preventive Medicine

AR 40-13

Medical Support - Nuclear/Chemical Accidents and Incidents (cited in paragraph 1-7)

AR 50-6

Chemical Surety Program (cited in paragraph 1-7)

AR 190-5

Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

AR 190-29

Misdemeanors and Uniform Violations Notices Referred to U.S. Magistrate or District Courts

AR 200-1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement (cited in paragraphs 1-4a(2), 5-1, and 5-4b(2))

AR 200-3

National Resources, Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management (cited in paragraph 1-4a(2))

AR 210-20

Master Planning for Army Installations

AR 360-5

Army Public Affairs (cited in paragraph 1-7)

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records (cited in paragraph 1-7)

AR 385-10

Army Safety Program (cited in paragraphs 6-5b, and C-1)

AR 420-74

Natural Resources; Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

FM 10-69

Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations (cited in paragraph 4-12)

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 190-5

Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-25

Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation Regulations (cited in paragraphs 4-3, and 8-3g)

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-12

Tasking III Corps and Fort Hood

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-27

Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 755-725

Procedures for Turn-in to and Withdrawal From Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) (cited in paragraphs 7-4f, 10-5d, and 10-5e)

TM 3-261

Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material (cited in paragraph 1-7)

SB 3-30-2

Chemical and Biological Canisters and Filter Elements: Serviceability List (cited in paragraph 5-6c(11)(a))

Title 30

Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated (cited in paragraphs 3-4, 4-6, 7-2a, and table 1-1)

18 USC 13

Assimilative Crimes Act (cited in paragraphs 3-4, 4-6, 4-7a, 8-2b, and 9-1)

29 CFR

Labor-Occupational Safety and Health Administration,
Department of Labor

40 CFR

Protection of Environment (cited in paragraphs 3-4a, 3-4b,
C-4, and table B-1)

49 CFR

Transportation-Research and Special Program
Administration, Department of Transportation

Section III. Forms.

DA Form 2077

Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report Cited in
paragraphs 6-10b, and 6-10d(2))

DA Form 2765-1

Request for Issue or Turn-in (cited in paragraphs 5-6e,
5-6f(1), and 6-10d(4))

DA Form 3161 Request for Issue or Turn-in (cited in
paragraphs 5-6a, 5-6c(5), 5-6e(2)(c), 6-5f(2), and 6-10d(6))

DA Form 4283

Facilities Engineering Work Request (cited in paragraph
3-2)

DD Form 1348-1

DOD Single Line Time Release/Receipt Document (cited
in paragraph 6-10d(1) and table 10-2

DD Form 2521

Hazardous Chemical Warning Label (cited in paragraphs
6-6b(2), and 6-7e)

DD Form 2522

Hazardous Chemical Warning Label (cited in paragraphs
6-6b(2), and 6-7e)

FHT Form 420-X10

Coordination for Land Excavation (cited in paragraphs
4-4a, 7-7, 9-2a, 9-2c, 9-3, 9-4, and 9-6)

FH Poster 420-3

In Case of A Spill (cited in paragraphs 5-4a(1), and 5-7e)

Appendix B
Potential Sources Of Pollution

Table B-1. Potential Sources of Pollution.

SOURCE	POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS
Motor pools, automotive, or aircraft maintenance shops.	Used oil and hazardous substances.
Printing shops.	Solvents and the waste generated from their use.
Laboratories (research, analytical, hospital, and production).	Chemical substances listed in 40 CFR 261.33, and waste generated from their use.
Film processing shops.	Photographic waste, hospital X-ray waste.
Paint operations.	Paint waste, VOCs and particulate pollutants.
Pesticides storage facilities.	Pesticides, herbicides, rodenticides (conforming or not conforming to specifications), and any residue, contaminated soil, water, or other waste resulting from the cleanup of a spill or use of such substances.
Hospitals and clinics.	Infectious waste, chemical substances, and drugs.
Trade shops (carpentry, electrical, plumbing, metal working, and so forth).	Chemical substances, used oil, and miscellaneous HAZWASTE.
Transformers and capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	PCBs and PCB materials.
Chemical storage areas including warehouses.	Chemical substances conforming or not conforming to specifications, chemical residue, contaminated soil, water, or other waste resulting from cleanup of spills.
Industrial waste treatment facilities.	Sludges exhibiting characteristics of HAZWASTE.
Incinerators.	Ash, scrubber, and baghouse waste that exhibit characteristics of HAZWASTE.
Battery shops.	Sulfuric acid and lead.
Fuel storage and transporters.	Petroleum fuels.

Appendix C

Environmental Training

C-1. Environmental Management Course. DPW and the ACofS, G1, present the Environmental Management Course at least quarterly. This 2-day training provides a working knowledge of responsibilities, techniques, records, resources, federal and state laws, and procedures applicable to additional duties according to paragraph 5-2b(1). The course also includes Hazard Communication training to enable students to give Hazard Communication training and perform additional duties according to FH Supplement 1 to AR 385-10. MSCs coordinate with DPW to get the EMC. Although the EMC is designed for ECs, Sergeants First Class and above whose duties include commanding or leading potential spill sites may attend. The EMC agenda includes the following topics:

- a. Pollution Prevention.
- b. HAZWASTE management, disposition, and HAZMIN.
- c. Selection, acquisition, and management of HAZMAT.
- d. Spill prevention and contingency plans.
- e. Recycling.
- f. Conservation and environmental preservation during field training excersises (FTX).
- g. DOD federal Hazard Communication Training Program.
- h. Environmental liabilities (administrative and criminal).
- i. Inspections.
- j ECs responsibilities.

C-2. Environmental Orientation For Commanders, Executives And Command Sergeants Major. DPW will provide a 3-hour executive summary of the EMC for brigade, group, battalion, company, and detachment command groups upon request. The session must have a minimum of 15 students.

C-3. Troop School. DPW provides environmental training in support of the Commanders and First Sergeants Course, Maintenance Officers Course, Motor Sergeants Course, and other courses, as coordinated. The topics of this training include pollution prevention, recycling, HAZWASTE management, and HAZMAT management

C-4. Spill Prevention Briefing. Commanders or activity chiefs conduct a monthly briefing to ensure understanding of spill prevention procedures applicable to their facilities or operations. Upon request, DPW provides a concept for presentation of a briefing to assist commanders in their compliance with 40 CFR 112, RCRA, and paragraph 6-8. Certified ECs present the monthly spill prevention briefing.

C-5. Environmental Awareness Training. Commanders and activity chiefs conduct environmental training at least quarterly. Unusual circumstances require additional one-time environmental classes to satisfy specific mission or FTX requirements. Unit commanders determine frequency of supplemental environmental training. Upon request, DPW provides guidance and prints lesson guides, overhead slides and handouts. To get the slides, the requester brings 60 blank transparencies to DPW. Requesters who want to edit and print their own slides, or wish to do a computer presentation using Microsoft® PowerPoint, get the necessary files from DPW. Requesters bring their floppy diskettes for downloading the files or request the files through electronic mail. DPW provides training support packets for presentation of environmental awareness classes. Organizations modify the training support packets to satisfy the specific needs of their personnel. A trained EC presents environmental training. Get assistance and guidance for the trainer, graphic aids, overhead transparencies, and other support through DPW.

C-6. Environmental Orientation For Leaders.

Organizations coordinate with DPW to get environmental orientations for 15 or more officers, warrant officers, and noncommissioned officers. These orientations usually last 1 or 2 hours. Requesters provide the classroom and equipment for visual aids. Requesting organizations determine the agenda, or DPW provides recommendations for the organization to consider. Organizational ECs also provides this training.

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Glossary

Abbreviations

AAFES

Army and Air Force Exchange System

AMDF

Army master data file

AT&SF

Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe

CFC

chlorofluorocarbons

CARC

chemical agent resistant coating

CERCLA

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

COC

Corps Operations Center

CTA

Common Table of Allowances

DOD

Department of Defense

DOL

Directorate of Logistics

DPTM

Directorate of Plans, Training, and Management

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

DRMO

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

DSU

direct support unit

EA

environmental assessment

EC

Environmental Coordinator

EIS

environmental impact statement

EMC

Environmental Management Course

EOC

Emergency Operations Center

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

FORSCOM

United States Army Forces Command

HAZMAT

hazardous material

HAZMIN

hazardous waste minimization

HAZWASTE

hazardous waste

IRT

Installation Response Team

ISCP

Installation Spill Contingency Plan

LIN

Line Item Number

MEDDAC

Medical Department Activity

MSC

major subordinate command (of III Corps)

MSDS

material safety data sheet

NBC

nuclear, biological, chemical

NIOSH

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSN

national stock number

OSC

on-scene coordinator

PL

public law

POL

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

RCRA

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

REC

record of environmental consideration

SCI

special control item

SHIP

Self-Help Issue Point

SJA

Staff Judge Advocate

SOP

standing operating procedure

SPCCP

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan

STB

super tropical bleach

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

USACHPPM

United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

VOC

volatile organic compound

Terms

BAFFLE

A barrier or deflector made of metal or concrete that allows free water flow while arresting or deflecting oil on the fluid surface of oil-sand interceptors.

CONSERVATION

Preservation from decay, loss, or waste of surface and ground water, soil, forest, and other natural resources. Conservation includes the protection of historical and archeological sites.

CRITICAL WATER AREAS

Waters flowing off post, including Leon River, Cowhouse Creek, Belton Lake, North Nolan Creek, South Nolan Creek, Reese Creek, North Reese Creek, and their tributaries.

DISCHARGE

Includes, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping petroleum or hazardous substances, accidentally or intentionally.

GENERATOR

Any person, organization, or activity whose act or process produces HAZWASTE.

IMPERVIOUS

Not permitting passage or penetration. Impermeable. Impenetrable.

INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

Material unsuitable for placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials; or its combination with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions may produce heat, pressure, fire, explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases.

INSTALLATION

Fort Hood.

INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM

Units, activities, and directorates designated to respond or otherwise participate in the control, abatement, cleanup, and other procedures associated with spill events.

NAVIGABLE WATERS

All navigable waters of the U.S. and tributaries of such waters; intrastate

lakes, rivers, and streams interstate travelers use for recreational or other purposes; and interstate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shell fish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

OFFICIAL USE

Use by an employee, agency, or designated representative of the Department of Defense or one of its contractors in the course of employment or agency representation.

OIL

Any form of oil including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and motor oils. The terms "oil, petroleum, lubricants, and POL" are used interchangeably in this regulation.

OIL-SAND INTERCEPTOR

A structure designed to allow flow of water while segregating and containing oil and sediments.

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR

The person that the post commander predesignated to coordinate and direct cleanup efforts at the scene of oil or hazardous substance discharges on or adjacent to the post

OUTAGE

Unoccupied space above the product in a storage tank or container. Outage allows expansion of fluids in their containers without causing damage.

OUTFALL

Permitted point-source of pollution discharge, or location where water exits from lakes.

POLLUTANT

Any substance, chemical, material or waste discharged into or upon water, land, or air in harmful quantities or conditions.

RECYCLE

The process in which materials that would otherwise be discarded as waste are transformed into usable products.

REUSABLE

An item that may be used repeatedly in its present form. For example, certain containers and cargo pallets.

SOURCE SEPARATION

The segregation of recyclable materials at their point of generation. Source separation is one of the most important procedures in the recycle process. It includes storage that prevents further damage or loss of the qualities that make a recyclable material marketable. For instance, if used oil and cleaning solvents are stored in the same container, the resulting mixture becomes HAZWASTE. However, if used oil and solvents are segregated and free of other contaminants, both can be sold separately as recyclable.

SPILL EVENT

A discharge of POL or hazardous substance on land or into or upon the navigable waters in a harmful quantity.

TACTICAL

Pertaining to military units.

TREATMENT

Any method, technique, or process such as neutralization, detonation, chemical or biological change in character, or composition of any HAZWASTE to render it nonhazardous or less hazardous.

WASTE

Used or unused property, residue, by-products, sludges, and other materials that have no known uses and must be discarded.

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